Universal Justice and
Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

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U.S. IS MOVING FARTHER FROM SPIRIT OF 1776

Hori Advises American People On Independence Day to Reflect Upon Their History

COMMENTS ON 4TH OF JULY

Present Attitude and Policy of Country Is Exact Negation Of Its Own Experience

"America today faces a mighty challenge—the challenge of her own history. Does she intend to live up to her sober traditions or to deny them, as she is doing today, and thus deny the very history that produced her? America's fate hangs upon this choice," declared Spokesman of the Board of Information Tomokazu Hori, commenting on the occasion of the 167th American Independence Day which falls today.

"The present attitude and policy of the United States," the spokesman stated, "is the exact negation of its own successful experience, denying to others what it itself has found to have proved beneficial to its existence and growth." He then pointed out that the United States was strongly insistent on inter-American solidarity and cooperation, but opposed to and actually fighting against inter-European cooperation and inter-Asiatic cooperation.

Mr. Hori advised the prudent American people that they should, "on this occasion, in quiet detachment from the hysteria of war created by their deceitful leaders, reflect upon the more sober and constructive aspects of their history, for therein they may find food for thought concerning the real urge of the present world."

Mr. Hori's comment follows:

On the Fourth of July, the American people are celebrating their 167th Independence Day. Whatever may be the rejoicing of the people, the records of American history indicate that the further the United States becomes removed from 1776, the more removed it becomes from the spirit of its national foundation and the more contradictory to the traditions and principles established by the founders of the republic.

Now in the midst of the world's greatest upheaval, the cause of which the United States bears common responsibility with Britain, the prudent people of America should, on this occasion, in quiet detachment from the hysteria of war created by their deceitful leaders, reflect upon the more sober and constructive aspects of their history, for therein they may find food for thought concerning the real urge of the present world.

When the 13 American colonies won their independence from Britain, they were a loose confederation of independent states, each enjoying sovereign rights and determining its own political, economic and financial policies. Each collected customs duties on imports from the other states.

The leaders of that time, however, were soon to realize that the mutual well-being and, in fact, the whole future destiny of the 13 states required their banding together in some form. Thus was convened the Constitutional Convention which produced the Constitution and created the federal system; and thus was born the United States of America.

In the establishment of a "more perfect union," America met a severe crisis in the Civil War with its appalling sacrifice in men and treasures. And by virtue of her successful preservation of the union, America was assured the opportunity of integrating her continental economic life which permitted her subsequent rise as an industrial power.

The experiment of America is this: The original 13 states obviously could not survive each by itself. The material resources of each, even in those days of agricultural economy, were insufficient if used individually, but sufficient if all were pooled and utilized for the benefit of all. For the same reason the North and South could not stand divided, one against the other. It was realism coupled with wisdom that saved the United States from division and consequent lower standards of life and misery.

A similar trend—the trend toward continental integration—has long existed in Europe. The resources of Europe were to a reasonable extent sufficient to sustain the huge population, but deficient if Europe continued to live divided into many closed economic units, the flow of materials

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WILLKIE SCORES ANTI-AXIS

Lack of Definite War Aims on Part of Enemy and Their Unprincipled Actions Criticized by G.O.P. Leader in Book 'One World'

"One World." Thus Wendell Willkie, rival and bitter opponent of Roosevelt in the 1940 presidential election, but now turned hireling to the dictator in the White House, calls a book published by him recently. The book, based on his tour of Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking-China and other anti-Axis countries last autumn, mainly deals with the aims and objectives, or the lack of them, of the so-called "United Nations."

The author expresses astonishment that the nations of the anti-Axis camp have been fighting a war without having reached any agreement as to what they are fighting for. "It is frightening," he says, "that different peoples of the United Nations, let alone their leaders, should have by no means reached a common agreement as to what they are fighting for, ideas with which we must arm our fighting men."

In another part of the book, the author points out what is now common knowledge throughout the world, the boastful propaganda of the anti-Axis nations, which, however, is not substantiated by any outstanding military feats of victory. He further points out the treachery of America and Britain in North Africa, where the performance of the Anglo-American leaders was put to test in the light of their statements and failed. "Our own policy in North Africa," goes on Willkie, "has seemed to me such a tragedy.

"It began when the American President in his proclamation on the entry of American forces into Africa, instead of giving candid reasons for our entrance, gave as reason the same age-old worn-out diplomatic formula that has never fooled anyone; 'in order to forestall invasion of Africa by Germany and Italy which, if successful, will constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from western Africa, powerful American forces etc. are today landing on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of French colonies in Africa.'"

The mutual mistrust existing among the enemy camp is also attested to by Willkie, especially the doubts and suspicions about the honesty of the statements and proclamations of the 'democracies' entertained by various weaker nations and colonies within the anti-Axis camp. "This doubt kills their enthusiastic participation on our side. Without real support of these common people, winning of the war will be enormously difficult," Willkie declares.

He also touches on American censorship, criticizing the policy of keeping the American public in complete ignorance of events in the world, those that are unfavorable to the enemy side. Facts should not be censored, he says, "they should be given to us all. For, unless we recognize and correct our mistakes we may lose the friendship of half of our allies before the war is over and then lose peace."

The main extracts from "One World", as sent by a Domei correspondent from Lisbon, follows:

It is frightening that different peoples of the United Nations, let alone their leaders, should have by no means reached a common agreement as to what they are fighting for, ideas with which we must arm our fighting men. For, however important the role of bayonets and guns may have been in the development of mankind, the role of ideas has been more vastly important, and in the long run, more conclusive. And the war won without purpose is a war won without victory.

The most outstanding example of a war fought with purpose was our own American revolution. We did not fight the revolution because we hated Englishmen and wanted to kill them, but because we loved freedom and we wanted to establish it. We won victory not because our army was large and formidable, but because our purpose was so clear, so lofty and so well defined. Unhappily, this cannot be said of the war of 1914-18. It has become almost historical truism that that was a war without victory.

Woodrow Wilson stated our purpose in eloquent terms. But when time came to execute it in peace, our Allies were not really agreed upon that purpose. On one hand, some of our allies had entangled themselves in secret treaties and they were more intent upon carrying out those treaties and pursuing traditional power diplomacy than upon opening up the new vista that Wilson sought to define. On the other hand, we ourselves were not so deeply dedicated to our declared purposes as we led the world to believe. The net result was abandonment of most of the purposes for which the war had supposedly been fought. Millions had lost their lives but no new idea, no new goal rose from the ashes of their sacrifice.

Now I think these considerations lead us inescapably to one conclusion. I think we must conclude that, generally speaking, nothing of importance can be won in peace which has not already been won in war itself. What we must win now during war are principles. We must know what our line of solution will be. To first determine what we want to win, it is clear it is necessary to reach substantial agreements with our allies.

Here agreement in detail isn't necessary or even desirable. But unless we are to repeat the unhappy history of the last war, agreement in principle must be won. Moreover, it must exist not only among the leaders of the allies. Basic agreement must be established among allied peoples themselves.

We must make sure we are fighting for essentially the same thing. Now what does this mean? It means everyone of us has an obligation to speak out to exchange ideas freely and frankly across the Pacific and across the Atlantic, and here at home.

I reported to the American people when I returned last fall that in many important respects we were not doing a good job, that we were on the road to win the war, but that we ran the heavy risk of spending far more in men and materials than we need spend. That report was based on facts. Such facts should not be censored. They should be given to us all. For unless we recognize and correct our mistakes, we may lose the friendship of half of our allies before the war is over and then lose peace.

It is plain that to win this war we

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ENEMY SMASHED ROUND TSINGTAO

Foe Installations Blasted; 200 Bodies Left

Domei

TSINGTAO, July 3.—In the fierce annihilative drive started against the 1,500 Chiangsters in the vicinity of Tsingtao last Tuesday, the Imperial Forces guarding Tsingtao smashed important enemy installations and seized huge trophies, according to the war results ascertained by Wednesday evening.

The war results follow:

Enemy dead left behind 200; installations and arsenals demolished 4; Trophies—Rifles 30; hand grenades 3,000; revolvers 10; and numerous others.

127 Engagements

KAIFENG, July 3.—The crack X X Unit of the Imperial Forces went through 127 furious engagements and killed and captured 6,410 enemy soldiers and seized large enemy booty during last month alone.

The dazzling results for this period may be summed up as follows:

Encounters	127
Enemy troops	42,207
Enemy killed	3,345
Enemy captured	3,065
Trophies:	
Rifles	822
Ammunitions for same	41,033
Heavy machine gun	11
Light machine gun	47

JAPANESE SCHOOL READY

100 Indonesians in Sumatra to Attend Classes

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, July 2.—The Military Administration of Sumatra has decided to open a Japanese language school here. The new school is expected to be opened for local inhabitants by the middle of this month at the latest.

About 100 selected Indonesian young men out of those recommended by the provincial authorities will be enrolled for each term. After receiving training from Japanese instructors, they will return to their respective provinces, where they will teach the language.

Dumping Explosives In Nippon Volcanoes Suggested by Winant

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 2.—Scheming to subject Japan to the disastrous fate of ancient Pompeii, a United States Congressman suggested to the frustrated American military authorities to try dumping explosives into the pits of active and inactive volcanoes in Japan and reduce the country to ashes with the eruptions and earthquakes that will occur as the result of the artificial stimulation. This seismographic theory seems to be advocated by United States Ambassador to Britain John Gilbert Winant. The British Parliament also is supporting the idea.

GUINTO, DURAN TO EXPLAIN LIFE IN WARTIME JAPAN

Recent Visitors to This Country Will Speak to Manila's Neighborhood Groups

Domei

MANILA, July 3.—Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Greater Manila, and Pio Duran, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Kalibapi, will speak tomorrow afternoon at the Jockey Club here before an audience including heads of the neighborhood groups in the city, explaining in detail the wartime life of the Japanese nation.

It is recalled that Mr. Guinto and Mr. Duran in the capacities of the president and the vice-president of the first inspection party visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

Ever since their return home the members of the party have been informing the Filipinos on every occasion of the true conditions in wartime Japan, and the resolution of the people to fight the war to victory.

German Soldiers Entertained

BERLIN.—The National-Socialist organization "Strength Through Joy" gave 598,760 entertainments for German soldiers from November 1, 1939 up to March 31, 1943.

JUVENILES EAGER FOR ARMY SERVICE

Applications Keep Pouring In

With applications to "Rikugun Shonen-hei" or Army Juvenile Volunteer Service successively pouring in even after the application list had been closed on June 30, the Headquarters of the Osaka Regimental District filed a petition with Army authorities through the Osaka Division asking for appropriate measures to respond to the enthusiasm of these youthful sons of Japan, reports Domei from Osaka.

The number of applications made before the end of last month was four times as large as the annual average and additional 400 were made on June 1 and 2. Most of these late applicants enclosed in their letters of application petitions, some of which are written with blood.

Very much impressed by the enthusiastic appeal of these boys, the authorities took the unprecedented measure of filing a petition with the Army for adequate steps, it is learned.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, July 4, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Enterprise Adjustment and Utilization of Peace Industries

NIPPON SANGYO.—The chief objective of enterprise adjustment is the Class 1 industries. The plants included in this category are further divided into four divisions; those to continue to be operated, those maintained, those to be used for other purposes, and those to be abolished. It was made clear in the Extraordinary Diet that the facilities, materials, and labor of those other than the plants to continue to operate will be switched and utilized and that the Enterprise Adjustment Law will be enforced when necessary.

These plants will not only continue operations until the Enterprise Adjustment Law is put into effect, but because each is an organic body having a long history, a careful study must be made of the detailed situation in each plant when the adjustment takes place. It is absolutely necessary to make effective use of the facilities, technique, and labor of these plants.

As is known to all, these plants are chiefly textile plants, and belong to the so-called peace industries. That our peace industries not only surpass the other industries in scale and in mass-production technique but are above the world level is made clear by the fact that the goods manufactured by our textile industries conquered the world market in the days before the China Affair. To utilize the experience of the textile industries, at the same time as making them contribute their materials and labor, is the chief aim of enterprise adjustment; that will bring about the result of killing two birds with one stone.

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FOE IN EUROPE SUFFERS LOSS OF AIR POWER

2,507 Planes Are Brought Down by German Forces In Six Months

17,000 FLIERS KILLED

Most of Aircraft Blasted Were Four-Motored Bombers, Says German High Command

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, July 2.—The Anglo-American air forces have lost 2,507 planes over Germany and the German-occupied territories in Western Europe in the six months since January till June inclusive, the German High Command announced on Friday.

Almost all of the planes destroyed have been four-motored bombers and, according to estimates by German military experts, involved the loss of 17,000 Anglo-American fliers. Of that number the greater part have been killed, and a few have been saved to become prisoners.

The large number of Anglo-American planes that were unable to return to their bases and those which were forced to land and destroyed are not included in the High Command's figures. It follows that if these are included the planes destroyed would amount to 3,000, and flyers to 20,000.

Heavy Losses Suffered

Domei

ROME, July 2.—A spokesman of the United States forces recently declared that although the anti-Axis air forces have been losing an average of six per cent of their warplanes in the raids on Germany, they cannot afford to lose more than 10 per cent of their machines since losses in excess to this percentage would cripple the anti-Axis air arms.

However, according to the Italian organ Messaggero, it is disclosed that actually, the anti-Axis air forces are suffering losses far greater than the percentage mentioned above.

The paper referred to the recent bombing made on Livorno, Italy when nine of the 100 Flying Fortresses that participated were downed by the Italian pursuit planes and ground fire. Although this number does not constitute 10 per cent of the enemy planes, it is not far from the emergency level and is far above the six per cent average claimed by the American spokesman.

The Messaggero concluded its commentary by stating that with the efficiency of the Axis ground batteries being convincingly manifested recently against the marauding enemy planes, it will not be long before the anti-Axis camps will be lamenting greater losses than ever.

Enemy Raids Costly

Domei

LISBON, July 2.—The indiscriminate and brutal bombing of open cities in Europe by the anti-Axis air forces is proving extremely costly to the attackers in both man and plane, according to a communique of the German High Command.

Apparently in accordance with the decision reached at the Washington conference, Anglo-American

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NIPPON SUBMARINES SINK 11 FOE WARSHIPS IN JUNE; SUPPLY LINES SMASHED

Nippon Airman Routs Raiding Foe Singlehanded by Crashing Plane

Enemy Bomber Squadron Caused to Flee by Noble Action of Sub-Lieutenant B—, Who Was Highly Commended by Supreme Commander of Navy Forces

By SUSUMU NISHIMURA
Of the Navy Press Corps

X X BASE.—Deliberately crashing his plane headlong into the leader plane of an enemy bomber squadron, a certain Sub-Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Force caused the whole raiding enemy squadron to flee, leaving behind the burning remains of its leader, with which was mingled the scarred corpse of the gallant self-crasher. The Sub-Lieutenant was piloting a ship attack-plane, which unlike an ordinary fighter plane, is not capable of tremendous, speed, and is unsuited to air fighting.

His noble action deeply moved the Supreme Command of the Navy Forces in that area, and he was highly commended for not only breaking the enemy's fighting spirit but also for further raising the morale of the Japanese Forces. He is a graduate of the Doshisha Commercial College.

The following is a detailed report of his brave fighting and gallant death, which I learned at a certain base. He set a salutary example to many students of universities and colleges at home who are eagerly volunteering for service as Army and Navy airmen.

The enemy, ever in fear of the advance of Japanese warplanes is increasing and strengthening its air forces in various parts of North Australia in a frantic effort to defend Australia. On many occasions the enemy sends out its air forces to our occupied areas in counter-offensives but each time the raiders are repulsed with severe losses by Japanese planes.

In one of the raids which took place at a certain place on a certain hour on the morning of July 23, 16 enemy bombers, consisting of Consolidated B-24's, appeared in the skies at a super-high altitude. It happened that there were no Japanese fighter plane corps there. The 16 planes in four formations launched into blind bombing.

At the news of the appearance of the enemy planes the sub-lieutenant completed his preparations for action and sped toward the airfield. A petty flight officer saluted his chief, as the sub-lieutenant was hurrying to his plane. What Sub-Lieutenant B, whom he always looked up to intended to do Second-Class Flight Warrant Officer K more than understood. Crash his plane against the foe. . . . That was the only and best thing to do when fighting the enemy with a ship attack-plane, which in addition to having a low speed is unsuitable for air combat. "We can't let the enemy planes fly around at will . . . ," that was the determination of Sub-Lieutenant B. The plane took off leaving a cloud of dust behind it. The flyers took off smiling grimly at each other, keeping to themselves their heroic determination. That was immediately after

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Imperial Headquarters Reveals Toll by Undersea Craft

85,000 TONS BLASTED

Over 2 Million Tons Are Lost By Enemy Since Start of Present War

Japanese submarines claimed a toll of 11 enemy vessels with an aggregate of 85,000 tons during June, it is revealed in an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters released at 4 p.m. Saturday.

The announcement reads as follows:

"Imperial Japanese submarines during June sank 11 enemy vessels with a total of 85,000 tons."

380 Ships Sunk

The number of enemy vessels sunk by Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has totaled 380 with the large aggregate of 2,335,000 tons, including that sunk during June, as was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters Saturday.

The enemy counter-offensive is persistently kept up day in and day out mainly in the Southwestern Pacific area, but, due to Japan's solid and mighty defensive strength, the enemy plan is frustrated each time. However, the battles there are developing into more serious proportions. The picture of the current war now is changing from military warfare to what is called production warfare and supply warfare. Virtually, both Japan and the United States are trying to achieve the objective of war through mobilization of their total strength.

As for Japan, this country is firmly securing powerful supply routes over the vast expanse of the Pacific, 1,000 nautical miles from east to west, and 10,000 miles from north to south, and is pressing the enemy to the eastern corner of the South Pacific and to the Eastern Pacific.

This structure means the maintenance of Japan's absolutely unbeatable status. On the other hand, however, the enemy is in a disadvantageous position not to gain any favorable position without breaking through Japan's first line of defense. Moreover, the enemy is trying to continually supply its forces which are in regions near Japan's lines of operation.

It is natural that the objective of Japanese submarines shifted to that of enemy transports, thereby intercepting and crippling its supply routes. This is the case in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. Our submarines are ever active over the vast water areas seeking enemy vessels to sink. That Japanese submarines have realized such great war results in the Pacific, the greatest in the world, is ample manifestation of their unusual activity and the consequent hardship of those fighting under water. Though no details are known as to the sizes of sunken enemy vessels, it is believed that most of the 11 ships ranged from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

CHUNGKING LEADER VOICES PESSIMISM

Places Little Hope on Recapture of Burma Road; Sees Strong Japan

Domei

CANTON, July 3.—The recapture of the Burma Route by anti-Axis Powers, even if realized, will be of little consequence in the development of the war in the Pacific, Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking regime declared in an interview with a United Press correspondent yesterday, according to a dispatch from Chungking.

Sun Fo is quoted as having further declared that the first prerequisite in a counter-offensive against Japan using the Chinese mainland as a base, is to intercept the transportation route between Japan and her occupied territories in the Southern Regions.

In sharp contrast to the great strides Japan is making in the reconstruction of Malai, Thailand, French Indo-China, Java, Philippines and other areas of the Southern Regions with the cooperation of the native inhabitants, thereby bolstering her fighting strength, anti-Axis counter-offensive along the Indo-Burmese border is stalemated, Sun Fo pointed out.

He also added that monsoons are greatly impeding anti-Axis operations in this region.

However, he continued, even if Burma were recaptured, it would take until the winter of next year to repair damages inflicted on railways and highways. Even with the carrying capacity of the Burma Route before its capture by the Japanese Forces, it will take three to five years to transport to Chungking five hundred thousand to one million tons of munitions and supplies considered necessary for commencing a general counter-offensive against Japan, he said.

In short, it is a mistake to place much hope on the recapture of the Burma Route, Sun Fo concluded.

Heroes' Death Revealed

The death in action of Rear-Admiral Hachiro Naozuka, of Saga city, Saga Prefecture, and Rear-Admiral Yuichi Yamada, of Miharacho, Fukuoka Prefecture, was announced by the Saseho Naval Station on Saturday.

RENDOVA FIGHTING BEGINS NEW PHASE

Is Prelude to Another Stage in S. Pacific War, Experts in Buenos Aires Say

The American landing on Rendova is a prelude to the opening of a new stage in the fighting in the southwestern Pacific, according to the views held by military experts in Buenos Aires, a July 2 report from the Argentine capital to the Mainichi discloses.

With the Japanese and American announcements concerning the American landing on Rendova, the military experts in Buenos Aires declared that because it is said that America has concentrated 2,200 planes of various types and excellent quality in that area it is clear that a new decisive battle will begin with the landing on Rendova as the start.

New Guinea Blasted

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—The Imperial Air Forces heavily blasted the anti-Axis positions in eastern New Guinea today, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, a Melbourne dispatch reveals.

U.S. Boasts Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 2.—In a usual bombastic statement, United States military authorities have announced that the production of aircraft in America for the current year will surpass the goal of 60,000 and the majority have been directed for the European Front, according to a Washington dispatch.

The statement revealed that preparations for landing operations on Europe are steadily in progress within the United States. At a certain place in the state of Tennessee, fully-armed air-transported divisions are engaged in maneuvers while parachute and glider infantry regiments are conducting maneuvers in preparation for a large-scale offensive.

In 1942, the statement further said, the United States army was 2,500,000 strong but at present 8,800,000 men are undergoing training and by the beginning of next year, an army strength of 7,500,000 will be organized.

RITES TO HONOR PIONEERS

Domei

MACASSAR, July 3.—The joint memorial service for 130 Japanese pioneers, who died here during the pre-war period, is to be observed here on July 13 by the Japanese Business Association, a coordinating organ of all the Japanese business firms in the region.

These pioneers died while engaged in various fields of activities in the south despite constant oppression of the former Dutch East Indies Government.

During the memorial service representatives of the Japanese firms will report to the spirits of the deceased the present development of the Southern Region, and pledge to exert their utmost for the downfall of the Anglo-American powers.

Kanome Given New Post

Succeeding Captain Takeo Kaizuka, who has been shifted to a certain important post, Captain Zensuke Kanome has been appointed chief-of-staff of the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters under date of July 1.

ROOSEVELT ESCAPES POLITICAL SETBACK

Lower House Fails in Attempt To Override Veto; Drafting New Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 2.—President Roosevelt today barely managed to squeeze through to victory in his veto of the Bill to Continue the Commodity Credit Corporation when the bill was placed once again before the Lower House and defeated by the narrow margin of 26 votes, lacking the necessary two-thirds majority to pass the bill.

The bill was immediately put to vote after it was returned with Roosevelt's veto, and the result showed 228 votes for and 154 votes against the measure. The votes for the bill lacked 26 votes to reach the two-thirds majority required by the American constitution to override a presidential veto. Thus the presidential veto was legalized and the bill was automatically rejected.

Immediately with the rejection of the bill, the House of Representatives began study on a new bill to take the place of the rejected one.

Roosevelt Gives Reasons

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 2.—President Roosevelt today vetoed the Bill to Continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an Agency of the United States and sent to Congress a message explaining the reasons for his action.

The message stated that the bill that had been sent to him, so far from aiding the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the various requisite enterprises, was calculated rather to hamper such credit activities.

The bill imposes afresh unjust limitations on the powers hitherto exercised by the Government for stabilizing the cost of living and on the use of the Corporation funds, according to the message. Such limitations would prevent the Government from giving the aid to farmers necessary for the enforcement of its new foodstuff production plan and furthermore would make it impossible for the Government to keep down the rising cost of living.

Is Called Inflationary

Thus the bill as it stands is an inflationary bill, the President's message continued, which would cause the cost of living to keep on soaring. It at the same time will bring on food shortage. No matter how the bill is interpreted, it is so designed as to cast a most deplorable influence on the economic and war efforts of the United States.

I am persuaded that on this point both Congress and the people of the United States should fully take warning. The present bill is liable to uproot our policy of lowering the coast of living. It will also outlaw the lowering of meat and butter prices which the Government has enforced for the last several months in order to bring down the rising cost of living.

It will render practically impossible the various measures which the Government is seeking to enforce for the lowering of the cost of living and for holding the price-stop line. I doubt whether Congress has had sufficient time in which to consider the grave effects of such a bill on the food plans of the United States. The bill will bind hand and foot all those persons who are fighting inflation and should the Government receive such a check it would become utterly impossible for it to win the fight.

As is clear from British experience, subsidies must be used to a certain extent as an effective weapon to fight inflation. Once we fail to stabilize the cost of living, it would immediately call forth a cry for higher wages from the working classes. If the little steel formula regulating labor wages is abandoned, the general price level is likely to rise at least 4.5 per cent, which would mean an increase of $4,500,000,000 in one year's war expenditure of the United States and an additional burden of $4,500,000,000 on the consumers.

Today's Press Comments

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The spinning factories have several advantages as plants for the production of goods of vital importance. First, their wide floor space makes them fit for the production of aircraft parts. Second, the plants are superior. Third, they are suitable for mass production. Fourth, they have excellent welfare facilities. Thus they meet every condition of aircraft parts or munitions factory.

As is known, the War of Greater East Asia is in a sense a war of scientific technique. Every effort must be made by us to develop science especially at a time when Japanese scientists are cut off from the scientific circles of the world. It goes without saying that a special effort should be made to get the fiber industries to make a full demonstration of their superiority in turning them into plants turning out vital materials.

Song Writing Contest In Native Tongues Announced in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, July 3.—The Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Philippines Executive Commission will give prizes for the best pastoral songs written on the agricultural development of the new Philippines suitable to be sung by peasants working in the field, it was disclosed today. The songs must be submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by August 15 and written in Tagalog, Visayan or Ilocano. The writer of the best song will receive a prize from the Chief of the Executive Commission of the Philippines and 300 pesos.

U.S. FORGETTING REAL 1776 SPIRIT

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restricted by tariffs, exchanges and other barriers. Only a diminishing standard of living, human misery and suffering and the implanting of dangerous seeds of war with their awful consequences was Europe's fate unless a system of coordinated economy were allowed to be realized.

But Britain, alive only to the promotion of her own selfish interests, did everything within her power to prevent Europe from coming together for the common benefit of all its many independent states. She pursued with unbending will the policy of "balance of power" and kept Europe cut up like a jig-saw puzzle, seething, one state against another. This was one of the major factors which brought on the first World War, a war as important to European destiny as the Civil War was to American destiny.

Evils Not Rectified

When peace returned in 1918, no rectification of the past evils was made. Europe was cut up still more, the jig-saw puzzle more confounded than before. Some 7,000 miles of new frontiers were created by the Anglo-American "peacemakers," thus aggravating still more the intolerable situation which had been the very cause of the war that had just terminated. The consequence of that so-called peace in the present war in Europe.

Asia, subjected for the most part to a colonial status, was powerless to move in the direction of integration to enhance the standards of life of its peoples. Each colonial or semi-colonial country was enslaved to British, American or Dutch imperialism and existed only to serve as the preserve of the controlling Powers. Living amid foreign colonies and dependencies, shut out here and shut out there by closed economies, Japan's lone struggle was grim indeed. Unless its status was changed—unless the predatory ambitions and practices of the British, the Americans and the Dutch were completely driven out, Asia was doomed to perpetual slavery.

In consequence of this situation which became more intensified in recent years, Japan rose in all her righteous wrath to effect a general house-cleaning. By a series of swift victories, the house-cleaning stage has been completed, and we in East Asia, in the spirit of the good neighbor, are now engaged in establishing a new order which would eliminate those barriers that have all too long prevented us individually or collectively from aspiring to higher and decent standards of life. Manchoukuo and the New China, which are making phenomenal developments in all fields of endeavor, and Burma and the Philippines, soon to join the ranks of independent nations, are taking their proper places in the grand scheme of cooperative existence. East Asia is now treading firmly on constructive ground, pursuing unhampered its God-given destiny.

The present attitude and policy of the United States is the exact negation of its own successful experience, denying to others what it itself has found to have proved beneficial to its existence and growth. The United States is strongly insistent on Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, but it is opposed to and actually is fighting against Inter-European cooperation and Inter-Asiatic cooperation.

Have the American people forgotten their own history? Are they oblivious of the fact that the forces which are now impelling the different countries and peoples of Europe and of Asia to establish a system of mutual cooperation are the very forces which created the United States?

In this highly industrialized world, peace and security and progress and prosperity can only be had by a larger measure of integration. It is toward such integration—so long obstructed by America and Britain—that the tide is now surely and swiftly flowing toward realization in Europe and in Asia. In choosing to attempt to stem this tide, Britain is merely pursuing her iniquitous tradition of "divide and rule," while America is wilfully turning her back on the wisdom of her fathers who started her on a course of union—not division—and assured that country the basic conditions of progress and development.

America today faces a mighty challenge—the challenge of her own history. Does she intend to live up to her sober traditions or to deny them, as she is doing today, and thus deny the very history that produced her? America's fate hangs upon this choice, for the tide toward integration, a tide so irresistible that all the resources, human or material, which America and Britain could marshal, or any power on earth, can ever hope to arrest, flows on and will continue to flow on until the complete realization of the Inter-Asiatic Order and the Inter-European Order.

WILLKIE SCORES ANTI-AXIS STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

must make it our war, war of all of us. In order to do this, we must all know as much about it as possible, subject only to the needs of military security. Misdirected censorship will not accomplish this. The record of this war to date is not such as to inspire in us any sublime faith in the infallibility of our political, military and naval experts. Military experts as well as our leaders must be constantly exposed to democracy's greatest driving power, the whip-lash of public opinion, developed from honest free discussion.

People must define their purposes during war. I have quite deliberately provoked discussion of those purposes among peoples of various countries of the world, for I live in constant dread that this war may end before the peoples of the world have come to common understanding of what they fight for and what they hope for after war is over.

Our leaders jointly or singly expressed some of our common aspirations. Stalin made the statement of purpose on November 6th 1942 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the October revolution. Roosevelt proclaimed the four freedoms. Churchill with Roosevelt announced to the world the Atlantic Charter. The statement of Stalin and the Atlantic Charter seem to have a common fallacy. They forecast the re-creation of western Europe in its old divisions of small nations, each with its own individual political, economic, and military sovereignty.

It was this out-moded system that caused millions in Europe to be captivated by Hitler's proposed new order. For even with Hitler's tyranny, they at least saw hope of creation of a large enough area so that economics of the modern world could successfully function.

Recreation of small countries of Europe as political units? Yes, if their recreation is as economic and military units; no, if we really hope to bring stabilization to western Europe both for its own benefit and for peace and security of the world.

The declaration of Stalin, the provisions of the Atlantic Charter and the enunciations of the four freedoms are nevertheless, each and all, signs of great progress and aroused high hopes around the world. If performance, however, doesn't measure up to professions, or if individual aspirations of nations that make performance impossible are interposed, the peoples of the world will turn to corrosive cynicism that will destroy every chance of world order. People everywhere, articulate and inarticulate people, are watching whether the leaders who proclaimed the principles of these documents really meant what they said.

Before I started on my trip, Churchill made two statements about the Atlantic Charter; first that its authors had "in mind primarily the restoration of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the states and nations of Europe under Nazi yoke," and secondly that the provisions of the charter didn't "qualify in any way various statements of policy which have been made from time to time about development of constitutional government in India, Burma or other parts of the British Empire."

Practically every premier and foreign minister in every country I visited as well as numberless people asked me whether this means that the Atlantic Charter was to be applied only to western Europe. I told them that I, of course, didn't know what Churchill meant but that obviously when Churchill said this, the author had in mind primarily the countries of Europe and didn't necessarily exclude other countries.

My auditors without fail brushed my answer aside with impatience as legistic and trivial. That was one of the reasons why I was so greatly distressed when Churchill subsequently made his world-disturbing remark "we mean to hold our own. I didn't become His Majesty's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." It's also because the performance of our leaders in the light of their statements is under test that our own policy in North Africa has seemed to me such tragedy.

It began when the president in his proclamation on the entry of American forces into Africa instead of giving candid reasons for our entrance, gave as reason the same age-old worn-out diplomatic formula that has never fooled any one; "in order to forestall invasion of Africa by Germany and Italy which if successful will constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from western Africa, powerful American forces etc. are today landing on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of French colonies in Africa."

There followed dealings with Darlan on the ground of "temporary military expediency." The subsequent appointment of Peyrouton confirmed their forebodings. It is sure that had not America's reservoir of goodwill been so great, it could not have withstood this heavy draft on it. For the people of Russia and Great Britain and the conquered countries of Europe felt betrayed and baffled. Even in faraway China it was one more blow to the faith that had already been shocked by our arbitrary promises to return Indo-China to the French Empire. And at home it has done much to cause in the minds of those who sincerely believed we were fighting only the war of defense, revival of the feeling that when the war is over, we should withdraw again into our own borders.

Today the United Nations are a great symbol and treaty of alliance. But we must face the fact that if the world of which we dream is to be achieved even in part, then today, not tomorrow, the United Nations must become the common council, not only for winning the war but for the future welfare of mankind.

While we fight we must develop the mechanism of working together that will survive after fighting is over. Successful instruments of either national or international government are the result of growth. They can't be created in a day. Nor is there much hope of their being created amid reawakened nationalistic impulses, self-seeking moral degenerations and economic and social dislocations that are always incident to postwar periods.

It is idle talk about creating, after the war, machinery for preventing economic warfare and promoting peace between nations, unless parts of that machinery have been assembled under unifying effort and common purpose of seeking to defeat the enemy. Can we develop the enormous trade relations with China and the Far East unless today we are able to develop joint military strategy with China? Can we hope to bring Russia with its almost startling potentialities within the orbit of a future coordinated, economic world unless we have learned to work with her military strategists and her political leaders in common council?

What we need is council today of United Nations—common council in which all plan together, not council of a few who direct or merely aid others as they think wise. We must have a council of great military strategy on which all nations bearing the brunt of fighting are represented. We must have a common council to amalgamate the economic strength of the United Nations toward total war production and to study jointly the possibilities of the future economic cooperation.

And most important of all, as the United Nations we must formulate now the principles which will govern our actions as we move step by step to freeing of conquered countries. And we must set up joint machinery to deal with multiple problems that will accompany every forward step of our victorious armies. Otherwise we will find ourselves moving from one expediency to another, sowing seeds of the future discontents—racial, religious, political—not alone among the peoples we seek to free but even among the United Nations themselves. It is such discontent that have wrecked the hopes of men of goodwill through the ages.

This is a war of liberation. On this much we are all agreed. Are we yet agreed that liberation means more than this? Specifically, are thirty-one United Nations now fighting together agreed that our common job of liberation includes giving to all peoples freedom to govern themselves as soon as they are able and economic freedom on which all lasting self-government inevitably rest?

It is these two aspects of freedom I believe, which form the touchstone of our good faith in this war. Otherwise I am certain we shall not win peace and I am not sure we can in war.

I traveled through 13 countries and I saw kingdoms, soviets, republics, mandated areas, colonies, and dependencies. They all want a chance at the end of war to live in liberty and independence. They all doubt in varying degree, of the readiness of the leading democracies of the world to stand up and be counted for freedom for others after the war is over. This doubt kills their enthusiastic participation on our side. Now without real support of these common people, winning of war will be enormously difficult. We must organize in our side not only simply sympathies, but active aggressive offensive spirit of nearly three-fourths of the people of the world who live in South America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia.

We have not done this, and at present are not doing this. We have got to do it. Men need more than arms with which to fight and win this kind of war. They need enthusiasm for the future and conviction that flags they fight under are in bright clean colors. In Asia, the common people feel we asked them to join us for no better reason than that the Japanese rule will be even more worse than western imperialism. This is a continent where the record of western democracies has been long mixed but where people—and remember there are millions of them—are determined no longer to live under foreign control.

Most of the people in Asia have never known democracy. But they are determined to work out their own destiny under the government selected by themselves. Even the name of the Atlantic Charter disturbs thoughtful men and women I have been talking to. These people ask, does it apply to the Pacific? We must answer this question with a clear and simple statement of where we stand. We believe this war must mean the end to the empire of nations over other nations. No foot of Chinese soil, for example, should be or can be ruled from no one except by the people who live on it. And we must say so now, not after the war.

Many men and women I have talked with from Africa to Alaska asked me the question which became almost a symbol all through Asia: What about India? Now I did not go to India. I don't propose to discuss that tangled question. But it has one aspect in the East which I should report. From Cairo on it confronted me at every turn. A certain man in Chungking said to me: "When aspiration of freedom from India was put aside to some future date, it was not Great Britain that suffered in public esteem in the Far East. It was the United States." This man was, not quarreling with the British imperialism in India when he said this—benevolent imperialism if you like. He does not happen to believe in it, but he was not even talking about it. He is telling me that by our silence on India we had already drawn heavily on our reservoir of goodwill in the East.

Great Britain still has numerous colonies with little or no self-rule. The English are by no means the only colonial rulers. The French still claim an empire throughout the world. Dutch, Portuguese, Belgian, and other nations have colonial possessions. And we ourselves have not yet promised complete freedom to all the people in the West India for whom we assumed responsibility. Furthermore we have our domestic imperialism. But the world is awake at last to the knowledge that the rule of people by other peoples, is not freedom and not what we must fight to preserve.

SITUATION IS WORSE IN ALGIERS REGIME

Internal and External Troubles Increase as American Influence Heavier

Domei

LISBON, July 2.—Since the inauguration of the "French Committee for National Liberation" in the puppet Algiers regime, the persistent controversy between the De Gaulle faction and the Giraud group seemed to have been settled but in reality the vicious rift is still asserting itself.

The situation seems to have been aggravated because the British and American representatives forced reconciliation upon these conflicting parties.

At present, the puppet Committee is confronted by two knotty problems, namely, its relationship with other anti-Axis countries and the fact that with the increase in American influences, the Committee will become simply a puppet of foreign influence.

Moreover, according to an article in today's issue of the Telegraph written by its correspondent who recently returned from Algiers, the puppet French regime is troubled by bad food situation, high prices and black marketing and the Arabs in the region under the regime, especially the Mohammedans are extremely hostile against aliens.

Meanwhile, the organ of "Fighting France" published in London, La Marseillaise, openly attacked the British and United States governments for their interference with the internal administrative affairs of France. The problem was taken up yesterday by Emmanuel Shinwell, leader of the Labor Party, at the British Lower House. To this, Prime Minister Winston Churchill made a statement that General Dwight D. Eisenhower who has been entrusted with full powers by the British and American governments requested the French Liberation Committee on June 19 that no change should be made in the command of the French rebel army but the request was limited to military affairs and there is no fact that the two governments ever interfered in political affairs.

Meanwhile, leftist elements in exile in Algiers are nervous over the increasing American influences in the Liberation Committee and consequently the projected visit to Washington of General Henri Giraud, chairman of the same committee, has come to a standstill.

Yesterday, the committee held a conference and decided to appoint General Georges Catroux as Chief Administrator of Algiers. As discussions became extremely complicated over the decision, the conference lasted for as much as four hours.

Nippon Airman Routs Enemy Singlehanded

(Continued from Page 1)

the alarm was sounded. Shooting into the air the plane roared into the midst of the enemy Sub-Lieutenant B's expert piloting and the Second-Class Flight Warrant Officer's effective firing soon scattered the enemy. The air fighting took about 20 minutes. At about 1:10 p.m. a formation of four other enemy planes was spotted coming through the clouds. There was no time for even a breather. Sub-Lieutenant B did not wait for the enemy, he turned his plane toward the enemy and flew southwest over the sea. He caught up with the enemy about 10 kilometers off shore. But with only a ship attack-plane's machine gun there was the danger that the enemy would get away. The plane suddenly dived in front of the enemy no. 1 plane from the left. In the next moment the plane lifted its nose and crashed head on against the enemy. The enemy plane disintegrated in the air and one wing burning bright red shot into the sea. That was seen clearly from the shore. But in the flaming mass plunging into the sea was a part of the Sub-Lieutenant's plane. In the flame were the two heroes who had sacrificed themselves to down the enemy. With the flight leader's plane meeting a sudden end the other's in the formation scattered and fled. The Supreme Naval Commander proclaimed to his forces that the Sub-Lieutenant's action was the essence of the fighting man's spirit and was an example for the entire forces in that he not only broke the enemy's fighting will but also further raised our force's morale.

JAVA REJUVENATED BY NEW MOVEMENT

Establishment of Defense Corps Keeps Vigilance Over All Activities

The spiritual, cultural and material rejuvenation of Java is being speeded up by the vigorous activities of the newly inaugurated Defense Corps and the People's Total Strength Crystallization Movement, reports a Djakarta dispatch to Domei.

As the result, the full cooperation of the 50,000,000 Javanese and the country's enormous wealth in natural resources have contributed largely to the success of the Japanese Military Administration.

The Defense Corps, which is responsible for the defense and the preservation of peace and order, has a membership of 20,000. The Corps is installed in every district and village of the 17 provinces (each containing 1,000 districts), the feudal domains and one special city of the island. In the villages, the headman acts as the corps leader, and the responsibility of superintending falls on the chief of the police station where there is no police station, the headman takes his place.

The duties of the Corps are many; it is in charge of all matters concerning air-raids, giving of alarms, control of lights, prevention of fire and the effects of poison gas, giving of first aid as well as the training of the public in anti-air-raid activities. It is also responsible for the defense of the coast lines. Peace and order is maintained by the Defense Corps day and night, which is entrusted with the task, similar to that performed by the police, of keeping watch and the tracking down of criminals.

The People's Total Strength Crystallization Movement signifies the fact that the youths of Java are firm on their stand to realize the reconstruction of their country. The Movement is more of a spiritual nature in comparison with the Defense Corps and the Youth Corps. It places importance on spiritual warfare by further consolidating the people's determination to annihilate America and Britain as well as by bolstering their cooperation with the Japanese. The Movement aims at cementing the unity of the Javanese spiritually and ideologically.

Close upon the heels of the occupation of the island, the Pacification Corps of the Military Administration launched the three "A-Movement" to preach the true aims of the current war to the native inhabitant. The three A's stand for Japan, the Light at Asia; Japan, The Mother of Asia; and Japan, Leader of Asia, and the Movement has much to do in awakening Asiatic consciousness in the Javanese.

The Javanese thus having been awakened as Asiatics, came to realize the cruel exploitation policy of the Dutch in clear comparison with the policy hitherto followed by the Japanese and deepened their sense of responsibility as Asiatics.

As to the activities of the Movement, they are exclusively limited to the spiritual and cultural spheres in enlightening and leading the masses in the right direction. Ten items of activities were made public including; first, infusion of sense of responsibility for the construction of a New Java; second, thorough eradication of America, British and Dutch influences from the island; third, cooperation and participation in the defense of Greater East Asia; fourth, improvement and heightening of the standard of cultural life; fifth, training of the masses to qualify them to endure hardships and privations both physically and spiritually; sixth, enhancement of better understanding between the native people and the Japanese; seventh, encouragement in learning Japanese; eighth, increased production and boosting of labor capacity; ninth, permeation of people's interest in sanitation and the strengthening of physical education; and lastly, to acquiant the people about savings.

The central office of the Movement is established in Djakarta and a branch office is installed in every district. At the central office, four sections; namely, organization, culture, propaganda, and public welfare are installed and each one is composed of influential Mohammedans and social workers as staff members.

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ASIATIC BUDDHISTS TO DISCUSS MISSION

To Meet Today in Marunouchi To Form Plan to Combat Foe Through Religion

The Greater East Asia Buddhist Young Men's Society's mission of organizing Buddhist forces in Greater East Asia in combating thoughts with an American and British flavor in the minds of Greater East Asia youngsters, will be discussed by representative Buddhist youths from all parts of Greater East Asia this afternoon in the Grand Meeting of Buddhist Youths of Greater East Asia at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi.

The youths will meet at the same place next Monday in an extra session to inaugurate the society.

The overseas delegates to the Grand Meeting had a crowded day on Friday, visiting shrines and attending functions given in their honor.

A group of 45 representatives of the visiting youths visited the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Education Ministry in the morning. Jin Shan, chief priest of the Chinshan Temple, who was in charge of the group, saw Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Director Megumu Fujino of the General Affairs Bureau of the Education Ministry.

The group also visited the Manchoukuo and Chinese Embassies.

The other persons who went with the representatives were Chuan Ting, former chief priest of the Toyuan Temple, Yingkow, Tieh Chuan, chief priest of the Liuyang Temple, Canton, and Miss Ku Ching-tang, a leader of the League of Religions in Central China, with headquarters in Shanghai.

Guests of Nippon Buddhists

All visiting Buddhist young men at noon were the luncheon guests of the Dai-Nippon Buddhist Association at the Takaratei restaurant in Kojimachi.

The youths spent the afternoon visiting the Meiji Shrine and attending functions held in their honor, including a reception given by the Dai-Nippon Buddhist Young Men's Association which is sponsoring today's Grand Meeting.

The ceremony of opening the Grand Meeting will be held at 1 p.m. today.

At 3 p.m. the delegates will plunge into the business which brought them to Japan.

What is to be done to unite the youthful adherents of Buddhism in Greater East Asia tops the list of topics which will receive the attention of the delegates.

The other subjects of discussion are about the spreading of the spirit of Greater East Asia through Buddhism and the international way of Buddhist young men to contribute toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Vital to New Order

Tieh Chuan, head priest of the Liuyang Temple, one of the two largest temples in Canton, has come here to represent South China at the grand rally of Buddhist Youths of Greater East Asia. Vigorously healthy in spite of his 74 years, this great teacher of Buddhist learning has answered the call that "the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere must be founded on religious unity of all these Buddhists in the Southern Regions."

Tieh Chuan is also a poet and painter of no mean repute, and his intimacy with President Wang Ching-wei is a well-known fact. He is said to have thrown his personal wealth into the cause of the revolution, supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen. At present, as head of the South China Division of the International Buddhist Society, Tieh Chuan devotes his time to further the advancement of Buddhism and to social work. Also, he has contributed greatly toward the furtherance of Sino-Japanese amity.

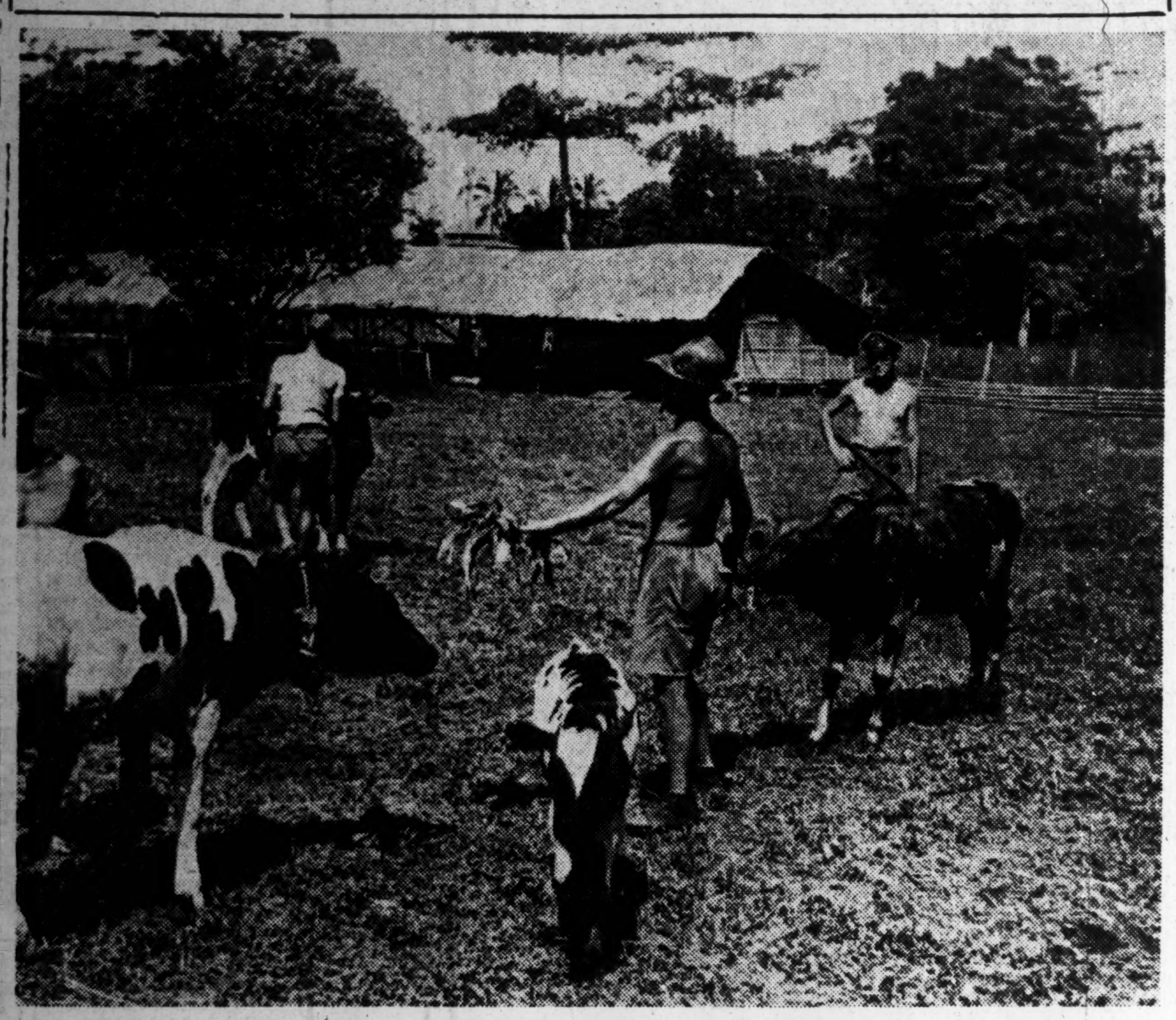
When interviewed by a reporter of the Mainichi at the Tokyo Gekijo yesterday evening, Tieh Chuan declared:

"The rise and development of great religious faiths have a far-reaching influence on all mankind. As Buddhism sprung into existence in Asia, and developed in Asia, it may be considered a religion of the East Asiatic peoples. Nothing surpasses the belief in a common religion for engendering unity among various peoples. Since the inhabitants of East Asia possess a common faith, namely Buddhism, great will be the contributions toward the consummation of the war and construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere through the enhancement of Buddhistic influence and by the union of its followers.

"Japan and China were estranged by the influx of the utilitarian culture of America and Britain, whose ultimate aim was to exploit East Asia. Fortunately, the return of the National Government of China to Nanking has brought order and peace, and with each new victory in the War of Greater East Asia, American and British influences are being driven out of East Asia. The revival of Buddhism and the solid unification of the various peoples of East Asia is an urgent necessity.

"As the significance of the grand rally of Buddhist youths of Greater East Asia coincides with what I had in mind, I am very glad to be able to participate in the meeting, to discuss with the other representatives on how we may best contribute toward the consummation of the war."

Cattle and Prisoners



Outdoor work forms a large part of the daily routine of the war prisoners in Java, and under the considerate treatment of the Military Administration, they are given chances to exercise their varying talents. Picture shows some of the prisoners working on a cattle farm.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Modern Weapons Alter Methods of Naval War

Highly Developed Aircraft and Submarines Completely Revolutionize Tactics, Comments Rear-Admiral Sosa; Japan's Defense Iron-Clad

The highly-developed aircraft with its terrifying and devastating striking power and the equally devastating submarines, employed interdependently with other new war implements, brought forth a remarkable change in the method of present-day naval warfare. With the advent of the airplane on the scene in particular, sea battle has been revolutionized to such an extent that a fight purely between two fleets in a spectacular fashion like the Battles of Japan Sea and of Jutland, is a thing of the past. And in place of realigning all and every might at the disposal of the two combatants for one grand all-out clash to decide the issue at one stroke like of yore, present-day naval warfare converges on smashing the balance of power, struggle for air bases, blockade warfare and on attacking or safeguarding the supply lines and trade routes.

This vivid picture of modern naval warfare is drawn by Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, retired, in a recent issue of the Diamond Magazine. Admiral Sosa believes that on completion of America's titanic naval expansion program by the spring of 1945 at the latest, the United States may plan a sea battle of colossal magnitude. But then, he prophesies, Time will not wait as the United States wishes.

Iron-Clad Defense

"By that time," Admiral Sosa declares, "the strategical situation in the Pacific in general will have so changed that it would be highly problematical for the enemy to run the risk of breaking through our iron-clad defense. What is more, even if the enemy's warships are complete in every detail, for their incompetent crew to pit against our peerless fleet would be to repeat the very folly of the Russian Baltic fleet. And since it is hardly possible that they are not aware how the land lies, the realization of a full-dress sea battle would be still more infeasible."

The primary qualification for a decisive sea battle is to acquire command of the sea, Admiral Sosa states, but without securing supremacy of the air as well the battle in the offing is foredoomed to failure. According to him, any navy worth its salt, will attempt to maneuver the enemy fleet within the bombing range of its air squadron and try to deliver the knockout blow, at the same time trying to keep away from the range of the foe's aerial attack.

Admiral Sosa's article follows:

"The aspect of sea battle in the present war, except night encounters—is that, almost in every case, the fight is conducted in conjunction with the flying squadron; and at that, more often than not, is carried out exclusively between the flying force and men-of war from beginning to end. So much so that when the so-called unsinkable battleship, Prince of Wales, together with its consort, Repulse, was sent to the watery grave there arose some people who decried the usefulness of a battleship and eulogized upon the invincibility of the aeroplane.

"Thus, in meditating upon the era when the armament was in the evolutionary stage and the torpedo considered at best an auxiliary of the battleship, naval stratagem underwent a slight change, but the change did not gain the momentum to influence the conduct of naval engagements to any noticeable degree. However, once this torpedo or torpedo-boat, torpedo-destroyer and submarine became the principal weapons and capable of being employed effectively, their value instantly gave occasions for rapid transformation. Even the scattered mines have become highly effective and brought forth a number of changes in the method of naval warfare.

"Seeing that even torpedoes and mines yielded such drastic changes in the method of warfare, what is more natural than that the inception of the aeroplane with its swift mobility should have caused the sweeping transition in naval strategy. The War of Greater East Asia bears out this great revolution on the art of warfare, in that the numerous combats fought on sea with the cooperation of the aerial might, unfolded a change more sweeping than any other instruments of war had done in the past.

Decisive Battle of Fleet

"Because the aeroplane and submarine has reached today the zenith perfection, we cannot say that we will never witness again such grandiose battles like the Battle of Japan Sea or the Battle of Jutland. From the outset the ultimate aim of naval operation is to secure the complete supremacy of the sea to crush the enemy's fighting strength.

"Let us assume that two hostile fleets, turned for a decisive battle, encounter each other on the high sea, quite out of bombing range of the land air forces. The formality of the encounter would, in the first place, begin with a contest for the control of the air in the affected area between the two air squadrons flown from their respective aircraft carriers; then attack on the enemy fleet by bombing and torpedoing would follow, and before the frontal clash of the two fleets happens, victory or defeat would have been already decided. One or the other at this juncture, although far from being in a position to deliver the coup-de-grace at random, would realign all and every class warships and with all-round strength at his command would try to destroy the opponent's fleet. This, incidentally, is not different from the stratagems of the past. But, such an opportunity may never appear on the Pacific Ocean. As to those sea lanes from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, because of their proximity to aerial bases on land, much less is it possible for an exhausted fleet to hope for a show-down.

"The aim of blockade warfare is to corner the enemy fleet into one restricted place or a number of places and to ensure command of the sea of one's own forces. On this basis, a superior naval power held the key to victory in the past. However, with the development of aircraft, submarines and torpedo-boats of high velocity, blockading the enemy naval ports is no longer possible today.

"That during the World War I, even the mighty British navy, because of the U-boat menace and danger from torpedo-destroyers and mines, had to abandon bombarding the strategic points along the German coasts and give up blockading river outlets, is still fresh in our memory. Aircraft which has made enormous strides in recent times, is the most effective weapon for strategical defense and is far more efficacious than undersea crafts like submarines or mines. As long as the defending forces possess any semblance of an aerial arm it will be impossible for the offensive fleet to remain for long within hail of the enemy coasts with the object of enforcing a direct blockade.

"If, however, a powerful navy with the co-operation of aircraft whose duty it is to exercise surveillance over the vast surface of the sea, is able to obstruct the sortie of the enemy fleet and seize command of the sea, then the effect of the resultant indirect blockade will not differ from direct blockade whatsoever. It is clear, therefore, that indirect blockade of this order will be pursued in the future naval warfare.

Commerce Destruction Warfare

"Everybody knows that the present war is a total war of the country. The natural characteristic, however, is that the campaign launched simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities to destroy the foe's economic strength becomes increasingly severe.

"On the basis of the aforementioned indirect blockade, whose object is to intercept the enemy's sea communications' commerce destruction warfare is certain to bring about the destruction of trade routes. Conversely, the enemy will also attempt to break through the line of blockade and destroy the opponent's trade route, thus tending to cause a sea battle of gigantic scale, bordering round the destruction of commerce.

"Commerce destruction warfare is the general practice of a first class naval power. But from the first World War up to the present one, the tendency has been a country with an inferior navy was able to inflict greater damage upon the enemy. In the last war, in defiance of the economic blockade of the British navy, Germans started unlimited submarine warfare,—so much so that at one time drove the British on the brink of starvation. Even in today's war the Germans with amazing tactics, were prompt to organize a thorough-going commerce destruction warfare; and from all appearances, Great Britain that boasts of colossal shipbuilding capacity, is crying in agony over the continuous sinkings of her merchant ships. The effect of commerce destruction, surpassing in the field of guerilla warfare, is exerting tremendous influence upon the sustenance of the enemy's fighting power.

"Although commerce destruction warfare is carried out by submarines, aircraft and warships, the first two are manifesting more staggering effect than any other weapons of war. Because of this it has become necessary on the one hand to detail a host of war vessels to keep vigilance on trade routes, and on the other to dislodge them, How the enemy is worrying the national outcome of which is naval battle of violent frequency will ensue.

Struggle for Air Bases

"To ignore the striking power of the aircraft whose cruising radius has been enlarged tremendously in recent times, is to seal one's own fate in naval operations. The failure of the Prince of Wales and Bismarck are excellent examples. Consequently, it goes without saying that the naval battles of the future must needs depend to the largest possible extent upon the superiority of the aircraft. At the same time, even if, with a number of attendant aircraft carriers planes are brought to prevail, it will only serve to lure the opponent possessing air bases on land. Accordingly, so long as there exists a least aggressive design against an enemy, the resultant urge to acquire land bases is the most natural thing.

"The outlook of a modern war is that, especially with the gradual appearances of long-range aircraft and the task performed by an unsinkable stationary base used as though in motion propelling from land base is indeed becoming to be the principal means of military operations. In the same way as Japan is propelling from those spring-boards established in the numerous islands in the Pacific, enemy is also driving from one point in the Solomon Islands.

"Furthermore, the frequent clashes around the Solomons prove that struggle for air bases, keeping simultaneously a strict watch on the supply route, will inevitably lead to a violent naval battle. The American navy, in spite of so much punishment suffered on every encounter, is putting up a dogged defense with more persistence than ever. And in view of the losses of the greater part of his surviving fleet, it needs no stretch of imagination to see how much the enemy is keeping a jealous eye on those take-off points of his air force.

"Struggle for air bases and their rapid consolidation must precede the grand naval battle to come. Once the establishment of bases is completed it will be impossible to recapture them without paying untold sacrifices in the attempt.

"Hitherto, as a preparatory step to destroy the enemy fleet, foe's strongholds have been occupied one after another; but the development of aircraft and submarines makes such strategy extremely difficult. It will be necessary then to have at all times, an air force of sufficient strength to outweigh the enemy.

"The most eminent point as a new departure in the naval warfare, aside from the ability to use the air bases within one's own territory, is to capture in succession every speck of land adaptable for a base, and to maneuver the opponent within one's bombing range. For all that, however, the so-called 'absolute command of the sea' as known hitherto, may never be maintained."

U.S. MARINE ATTACKS OFFICER'S ESCAPADE

War Captive at Osaka Camp in Diary Pokes Fun at MacArthur's Treachery

"Were We Let Down?" is the title of a diary written by first-class marine L. R. Scoggin of the United States navy. Part of his diary was brought recently from the Osaka War Prisoners' Camp, where he is now being interned by the Japanese authorities.

Though his wording lacks literary style, Scoggin's bitterness against his commander, General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in the Philippines, is represented in this short text of his diary, and he recalls the miserable and hopeless days at war camp in Corregidor. The signed text of the diary follows:

Were We Let Down?

I'm a soldier on Corregidor, and of this wheel, I'm just a cog. But I got enough since to know that the states are asleep, by josh! I don't ask for all our forces or everything we got, but I, like to see just one of those planes that the 'big shots' say we got. They say we've just got lots of things—with material and money we jingle—but when its made into fighting planes, it's one hundredth per cent for England. MacArthur, a great man no doubt, he got his honor, and skipped out, and when it comes to helping his men, he goes to help the "Limey" win. He drinks the Limey's tea, and takes out the "Limey" women, so keep up your chin men, O'le MacArthur thinks we're winning. It's OK MacArthur! It's too late now. Wainwright wouldn't let us fight anyhow. You can rest at ease, and jam your help, the Corregidor men didn't eat or yelp.

L. R. Scoggin

about being defeated in war and how it fears the vigorous and valiant fighting spirit of the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces were revealed recently by war prisoners at the Hokkaido War Prisoners' Camp, some of whom made the following declaration:

"The Japanese soldiers are surely stronger than us. We were taken prisoners at a point near Johore Bharu. We never dreamed of such severe fighting as was carried out at the place where we were captured. Moreover, we believed that no Japanese would come to Johore Bharu. In fact, we lost our fighting spirit when we learned the Japanese Forces were launching a terrific advance through the jungles. All in all, the most horrible and dreadful experience for us was the death-defying charge of the Japanese soldiers."

Foe in Europe Suffers Loss Of Air Power

(Continued From Page 1)

airmen have taken to conducting inhuman air raids on undefended cities and towns but on each occasion they have sustained damage far in excess of anything they had been prepared to suffer, says the communique.

It seems that the Americans are in charge of daylight raids on Germany and Western Europe. They are dropping bombs from great altitudes by their so-called precision bombing. The German communique reveals that in May the United States lost in the course of nine daylight attacks 117 large-sized bombers and in June in the course of seven raids 129 more.

In Mediterranean Area

In the Mediterranean area, during the month of June, the anti-Axis air forces lost some 386 planes, mainly their four-motored bombers.

Information received here from Buenos Aires says that La Nacion reported that the anti-Axis air forces based on the British Isles lost in the past six months in the course of their attacks on Northern Europe alone 1,337 bombers, comprising 239 American planes and 1,098 British planes. The Reich authorities in today's communique put the enemy loss during the same period in the course of attacks on Germany and Western Europe at 2,507 planes, most of which were four-motored bombers. Some 17,000 air officers and men of the crews were either killed or taken prisoner.

Prime Minister Churchill at a press conference in Washington had boasted that he could make the Germans and Italians sue for peace by the use of the anti-Axis air arm alone. It seems that with such attempts proving so costly no effective large-scale bombing would be possible.

Not More Than 500

The monthly production of four-motored bombers in the United States is said to amount to 350 but even with the British output added to it the total would not come to more than 500. Moreover, as the replacement of the well-trained airmen lost in the raids so far cannot be effected on such a large scale, the anti-Axis nations will be faced with the most serious problem in this quarter.

Consequently, in spite of the noisy boasts broadcast by the Anglo-American propaganda machinery as to the efficacy of their mass bombings, their raids are still continuing to be desultory and scattered. In the case of Western Europe, for instance, there were no mass raids in the first 10 days of June and even after that period there were only slight daylight attacks and 10 night raids on western Germany. Throughout June the anti-Axis air forces were able to carry out only four large-scale daylight bombings.

Thus the anti-Axis air forces are able to undertake only three raids a week in striking contrast to the tremendous and continuous bombings effected day and night on the British Isles by the Luftwaffe in 1940. The anti-Axis air forces, moreover, are using up great quantities of precious fuel because their objectives are scattered over extremely wide areas. The fuel authorities of the British Government in Parliament today testified:

"For a Lancaster bomber, say, to bomb the Ruhr area and return to its base it needs 6,000 liters of fuel. In order that the Royal Air Force continue attacking Germany, it will require millions of liters each month. Thus it is absolutely necessary to prevent the wasting of fuel on unimportant objectives."

BUDDHISTS OF E. ASIA CALLED TO STAND UP

Asked to Unite Into One at This Momentous Time for Sake of Co-Prosperity Sphere

A clarion call to the youthful Buddhists of Greater East Asia to stand up at this momentous period of crisis in the destiny of the whole of East Asia has been issued by Seijun Ando, who will preside over the grand meeting of Buddhist young men from all over East Asia starting here today. Mr. Ando has issued the following aims and organization of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Young Men's Association:

This is a clarion call to the youthful Buddhists of Greater East Asia, to stand up at this momentous period of crisis in the destiny of the whole of East Asia. Our successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia can only be brought about through the repletion of our military power and augmentation of our war production, and through a close association of thoughts, sentiments, and affections of all the peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

At this moment when the establishment of the New Order within the Co-Prosperity Sphere is being rapidly pushed on the fact that the chief religion within the Sphere is Buddhism makes it incumbent upon all Buddhists to organize into one body, with a single purpose. When this is realized it will go far toward the realization of Japan's far-reaching ideal.

Spontaneous Wish Arises

Among the Buddhist youths of the Co-Prosperity Sphere there has arisen a spontaneous wish for a closer friendship and cooperation among the peoples of East Asia. We consider it our urgent and most important duty to help this wish to materialize.

Keenly conscious of this important duty, the Dai-Nippon Buddhist Young Men's Association has twice convoked Buddhist young men's meetings of international character. And on the strength of this our association has since maintained close touch with other associations of the same character in other parts of East Asia. As a result we have been able to secure the profound interest of the young Buddhists of the Co-Prosperity Sphere for our purpose of mobilizing the totality of their spiritual power for the successful prosecution of the war and the establishment of the New Order.

With this aim, we have decided upon holding a meeting of Buddhist young men of Greater East Asia at Tokyo starting today, where we will study and discuss the best practical methods. The whole-hearted support of our league members and the earnest cooperation of the Government authorities concerned and of other influential organizations have enabled us to devise our plans which are now complete for presentation at the meeting.

3 Objects of Meeting

Apart from the mutual introduction of delegates, the meeting has the following three objects: (1) to organize a Greater East Asia Buddhist young men's association; (2) to have constant intercourse among members for the purpose of mutually exchanging ideas and views; (3) to establish, eventually a Greater East Asia Buddhist Young Men's Association building in Tokyo.

We rely much upon the success of the meeting starting today. It will mean an earnest expression of the Japanese spirit, solicitous for the well-being of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. We sincerely believe it will contribute not a little toward the betterment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and earnestly solicit the support and cooperation of all.

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KASON CELEBRATION IN BURMA DESCRIBED

Mixed Feeling of Jubilation and Solemnity Mark Festival Of Buddha's Birth

Burma's zealous Buddhist adherents, numbering approximately 13,000,000 in a population of some 16,000,000, annually celebrate with a mixed feeling of jubilation and solemnity, Nyaung Ye, or Kason Festival—the day set aside in commemoration of the birth of Gautama Siddhartha Buddha and his attainment of Nirvana under the the Bo-tree—when the May moon reaches its fullest splendor.

Steeped in Buddhistic lore, the Land of the Golden Pagodas on this auspicious day declares a virtual holiday to enable the people to pay their respects to their neighboring pagodas—a ritual which they unfailingly observe on this memorable day.

In Rangoon, Kason Festival, which fell this year on May 18th, was celebrated on a scale reminiscent of pre-war days, despite the ever present danger of possible bombing raids, while other famous pagodas such as Shwedandaw, in Prome, Shwemawday, in Pegu, Shwezigen, in Pagan, and Mahamyatmuni, in Mandalay thronged with pilgrims.

With the passing of the month of Tagu and the Burmese Water Festival, Kason Festival constitutes the first important holiday on the Buddhist calendar following the advent of the Burmese New Year. Nyaung Ye, or literally "pouring water on the Bo-tree," is observed when the Kason (May) moon reaches its fullest brilliance. The full moon of the month of Kason is regarded as the Thrice Blessed Day, for Buddhist history records that this was the auspicious day when Buddha was born and attained enlightenment under the sheltering branch of the Bo-tree.

What Is Custom's Origin?

Why has the custom arisen of pouring water on the Bo-tree? The exact origin of this quaint practice appears lost in the dimness of the passing centuries, but there are many speculations, which true or false, may shed some light on the distinctive religious ritual. According to the Hindus, the Burmese say that the Bo-tree is regarded with sanctimonious respect as the abode of one of their deities, and the act of pouring water constitutes an act of purification. Another legendary tale relates that Ananda, beloved disciple of Buddha, planted a Bo-tree and induced a famous Indian monarch to humble himself before the tree, and hence deep reverence has come to be associated with the tree.

But whatever may be the true origin of this unusual and picturesque custom of proffering water to the Bo-tree, there is a Burmese saying, "Tagu ye kon, Kason ye khan," which means, "In the month of Tagu (April), water is low and the month of Kason is parched." What better act of sincere charity, the Burmese say, therefore, is there than going out of one's way to pour water on the parched roots of the Bo-tree whose huge spreading foliage affords a restful shade to the travel-weary wayfarer in the East.

Shwedagon's marble-flagged compounds beneath the shimmering golden pagoda, which pierces skyward some 300 feet, this year was a scene of a colorful festival as citizens of bomb-ravaged Rangoon forgot for a moment the trials and tribulations of war in the merriment of Kason Festival. The main portal of Shwedagon Pagoda, flanked by its huge, leering grotesque lions, and its three other entrances from early morning until dusk, was thronged with devotees.

Barefooted, as custom decrees, lest they defile the sanctity of the inner precincts, thousands streamed up and down the sheltered stone stairways lined with flower stands and booths selling tinsel baubles, leading to the inner compound. The cry of hawkers perched precariously on the steep, worn stairs, intermingling with the animated babble of voices and gay laughter, imbued the whole atmosphere with a spirit of festivity.

Pageantry of Color

Women and children devotees presented a pageantry of color in their distinctive Burmese costumes, carrying pots of scented water and flowers in small reddish-clay earthen pots gracefully poised on their heads or bearing tinsel offerings in the shape of miniature sacred umbrellas in their hands.

The marble-flagged compounds within the shadows of the gleaming tower throbbed with life as thousands of devotees moved about restlessly. Now and then the clash of cymbals and the muffled beating of drums would herald the approach of a procession of pilgrim wending its way slowly around the pagoda. Led by a male or female dancer, who would sweep from side to side with a sinuous, fantastic movement as though to brush the crowd of curious onlookers lightly aside, the procession would move slowly around the pagoda three times, as custom decrees, before proffering its liquid offering to the phongyis (priests) at the Bo-tree.

The colorful parade of young women and children with jasmine blooms in their hair and earthen pots on their heads, wending their way slowly around the pagoda to the accompaniment of clashing cymbals highlighted against the gilded background of the golden tower and innumerable Buddha statues gazing placidly from their alcoves lining the marble walk, presented an exotic spectacle.

Banners Carried

Some of the processions would be headed by men bearing banners inscribed with the name of their organization or the district from which they came, while other pilgrims joined the parade around the pagoda carrying aloft on their shoulders huge paper-mache shrines or images such as birds decorated with red and silver tinsel and fluttering paper money later to be donated to the pagoda.

As all Government offices and public shops closed down in commemoration of the auspicious day, Premier Dr. Ba Maw and virtually all the Cabinet Ministers as well as other prominent dignitaries and their wives took part in a public ceremony before Shwedagon's famed Bo-tree which towers approximately 40 feet.

Standing around the stone fence, which stands waist high around the trunk of the Bo-tree, with pots of scented water and flower in their hands, Burma's highest officials took part humbly in the yearly ritual which is climaxed with the pouring of water on the Bo-tree in the presence of priests clad in white, scalloped tunics with gilded mitre-like crowns on their heads.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, the festival used to go far into the night, with the night's festivity assuming the name of Hna Kyaik Shit-su, or the Festival of 28 Pagodas.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

WORK OF HSINMINHUI DESCRIBED BY SUZUKI

Society Adviser Says Change In Japan's Policy Toward China Has Vital Effect

Peking Chronicle

The general situation of the function of the Hsinminhui since its recent reconstruction in accordance with the change in Japan's China policy was explained by Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki, highest adviser to the same society, in an interview with Japanese pressmen.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki declared that the change of Japan's China policy had a far-reaching effect both on the Japanese and the Chinese staff members of the society, particularly, the decision of the society to carry on the work under the full autonomous responsibility of the Chinese staff members. It clarified the status of the Japanese staff members, which was evidently witnessed in the first line work of the Hsinminhui.

"Immediately after the enforcement of the new Japan's China policy, both the Japanese and Chinese members of the society, although temporarily, fell into a state of vacuum in the progress of their work due to their efforts going off the focus," said Lieutenant-General Suzuki.

Work for New China

"But, the basic spirit of the Japan-China collaboration is never changed by the alteration of Japan's China policy," declared the General, pointing out that soon, the Chinese members of the Hsinminhui staff on the first line came to realize the true intention of Japan in employing a new China policy and thus to possess a daring spirit to defy any ordeals to positively propel the work of the society in parallel with the public security and cleaning up military operations under a self-consciousness of the construction of a new China.

"At the same time, the Japanese staff members, likewise emerging soon from the vacuum state, came to discard their attitude of reserve and passiveness and to turn to a positive leadership. For this purpose an Advisory Department was established in the central headquarters of the society with advisory offices also created in all provincial general offices, while in view of the urgent necessity of intensifying and expanding the personnel some 200 graduates of Japanese universities and colleges were recently employed and put under training."

Referring next to the relations between the Hsinminhui and the Communist Suppression Committee, the General emphasized that since the Hsinminhui makes it a point, in view of its original mission, to go forward for the complete Communist suppression by closely connecting the administration and military with itself, a new investigation department is planned to be set up in the society to take charge of all matters necessarily accompanying the Communist suppression work.

Lastly the General added that those Japanese who left the service of the Hsinminhui with the change of Japan's China policy are now offering their services in their respective new positions in different parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere with the spirit of the Hsinminhui which was fostered and hardened by the trials of war.

Youths in Malai Given Opportunity To Serve as Auxiliary Servicemen

All Male Malais, Chinese, Indians, Eurasians Eligible To Join System to Work in Miscellaneous Duties For Japanese Army; Rank Promotions Promised

Syonan Sinbun

To provide more opportunities for employment in Shonan, and elsewhere in Malai the authorities have introduced a system of Auxiliary Servicemen for youths between the ages of 18 and 30 years. It is stated that all those who desire to be employed as Auxiliary Servicemen,—non-combatant force, will be engaged as workers for miscellaneous duties in the Japanese Army.

All male Asiatics (Malais, Chinese, Indians, Eurasians and other residents of Asiatic race) between the specified ages are eligible to join. They will be treated as one of the military servicemen (Gunzoku) and will be composed of many ranks to which they will be promoted later.

All Auxiliary Servicemen will be graded according to educational qualification and will be employed in high ranks from the very outset.

Bachelors not residing with their families will be paid a basic rate (excluding allowance) of $6 per month and will be accommodated and fed in barracks. Married men and bachelors living with their families will receive a living allowance of $25 per month, together with a house allowance of $5 per month and other allowance.

It is stated that all members of the Auxiliary Servicemen will enjoy the privileges of Japanese Servicemen and those who serve outside Malai will receive a minimum salary of $35 per month, together with living and house allowances.

Further, these members will receive six months' salary and allowances in advance when leaving for service outside Malai.

Indonesians Join Service

MEDAN—Although exact figures are not yet available, it is understood that large numbers of Indonesian youths all over the country are joining the Volunteer Service (Heiho) which was recently introduced here by the administration.

Leaders Start Training

Thirty-three potential leaders of Malai and Sumatra are undergoing an intensive course of instruction and mental and physical training at Woodsville in Upper Serangoon Road, Shonan, preparatory to sitting for the final examination for a three-year course of further studies in Japan for fifteen of them with the best results.

The preparatory course of this batch of youths who will play an important part in the future development of both Malai and Sumatra, is over a period of a few months. Shonan is represented by two youths. The rest of Malai is represented by 14 students, while Sumatra is represented by 17. Shonan's representatives are two Malai youths named Bostam and Kasmani.

All the 33 students have been carefully selected from respectable families and they have all received a sound preliminary education. At the moment, they are receiving an intensive course of Japanese lessons, and lectures to them are delivered in Japanese.

The instructors in this cradle of Malaian and Sumatran leaders are Kyoji Sunagawa and Mitsuo Matsunaga who are very pleased with the earnestness and enthusiasm displayed by their pupils.

In order to assist the students to assimilate the Japanese spirit, emphasis is laid on the study of Japanese and physical culture. This initial training, it was stated, will enable them to carry on their course of studies in Japan during the next three years in a climate totally different from Malai's.

JAPANESE SHIPPING MERGED BY UNEIKAI

Organization Controls Firms for Mutual Benefits, Says Ikoma of N.Y.K.

Shanghai Evening Post

The individual shipping companies of Japan have taken a great step forward for the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia by forgetting their "individuality" and uniting under the Uneikai, the organization which is controlling Japanese shipping firms for their mutual benefit, Minoru Ikoma, newly-appointed general manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Shanghai who was also recently named a member of the company's Board of Directors, stated in an exclusive interview.

Mr. Ikoma stressed that he firmly believed in the importance of the Uneikai in regard to the control of shipping to meet the vital obligations in wartime.

The task which the Uneikai has been carrying out since its formation about a year ago, he said, has greatly bolstered wartime shipping requirements and will also prove of mutual benefit to the various Japanese shipping companies.

Hopes to Do His Bit

Speaking of China, Mr. Ikoma declared that he felt it was "quite significant that since China's declaration of war on the side of Japan, the importance of Sino-Japanese cooperation as well as the aims of the War of Greater East Asia are being fully realized by the Chinese people."

He said that for this reason he is very glad to be here and hoped "to do my bit" in regard to Sino-Japanese collaboration and friendship.

Mr. Ikoma revealed that he has been in the employ of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for nearly 30 years, having spent nearly 20 years with the company's various branches in all parts of the United States, as well as 10 years with the head office of the company in Japan.

Nearly 30 years ago, Mr. Ikoma said, he visited Shanghai for about one week. Although this was only a very short visit, he declared that it was easy to notice the many changes which have transformed Shanghai into a great city.

"While Garden Bridge was already built at that time," Mr. Ikoma said, "there was no Broadway Mansions or Cathay Hotel, which indeed shows how Shanghai has developed."

N.Y.K. Veteran

In regard to his stay in the United States for nearly 20 years, Mr. Ikoma said it would be difficult to express his views, since there had been many and frequent changes in the country.

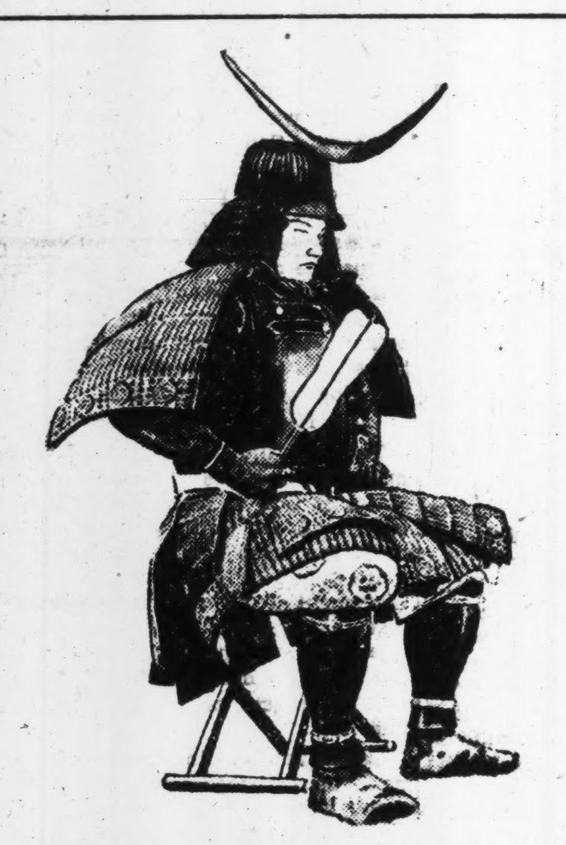
Mr. Ikoma, who is 52 years old, succeeded Y. Yajima as general manager of the N.Y.K. following his arrival here on April 13.

At a general meeting of the company held in Tokyo on May 28, Mr. Ikoma was nominated a member of the Board of Directors of the company.

Mr. Ikoma joined the N.Y.K. shortly after he graduated from school in 1911, and after about five years' service in the company's head office was sent to the United States where he remained for nearly 20 years in continuous service with N.Y.K. branch offices.

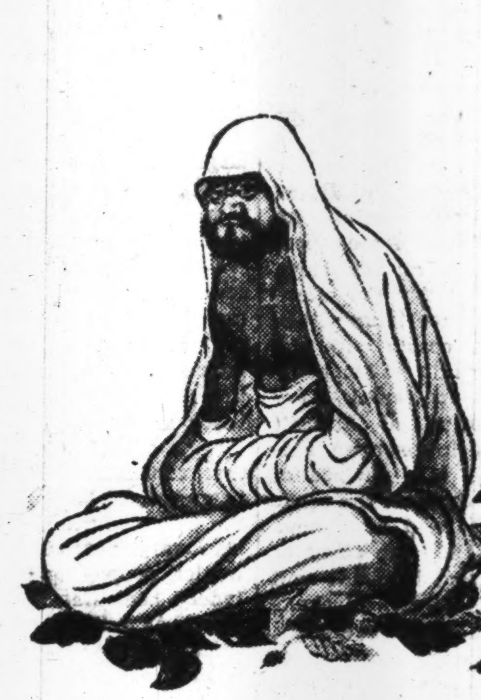
He returned to Japan in 1939 to work again in the N.Y.K. head office and was appointed manager of the Passenger Department, following which he was transferred to his present post here.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



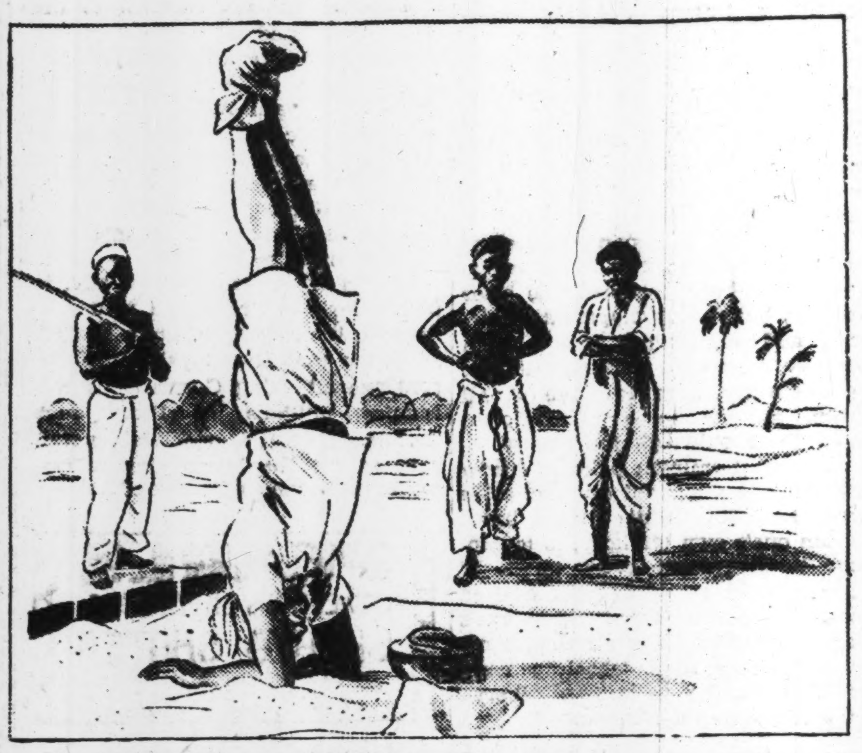
"PLUCKED HIS EYE OUT AND CAST IT AWAY"

Date Masamune Followed Christ's Injunction to the Letter. When His Eye Annoyed Him, He Plucked It Out And Cast it From Him.



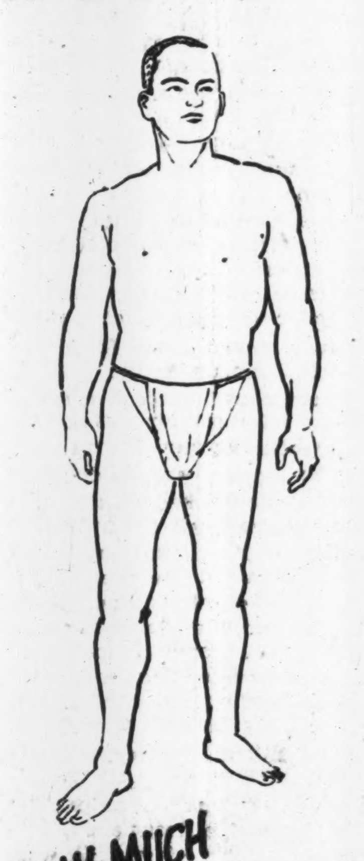
HE SAT FOR 9 YEARS FACING A BLANK WALL

Dharma, An Indian Buddhist, Went to China in 520 A.D. And, Facing a Blank Wall, Sat Motionless For 9 Years.



MANY INDIANS STAND ON THEIR HEADS FOR SEVERAL MINUTES EACH DAY.

Jawarhalal Nehru Is One of the Adherents of Shirasan, a Yogic Exercise of Ancient India.



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Djawa
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North Borneo
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Philippines
Manila
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Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Fourth of July in U.S. Is Hypocrite's Holiday

(Continued From Page 6)

be independent without fear of the return of the Anglo-Saxon and Dutch imperialists.

Incidentally, this independence, which Japan is planning to accord these nations, is not in the least like the kind the United States once promised the Philippines. The freedom America promised the Philippines was not freedom, but abandonment. The colonial policies the United States had been exercising in that part of East Asia had brought her only troubles and losses, because she had incurred hatred of the natives through exploitation and persecution. Therefore, she had tried to cast the country off under pretence of giving her freedom. The freedom Japan promised Burma and the Philippines, on the contrary, is freedom in the real sense of the word. It consists of real rights and freedoms, and the promise of everlasting peace, progress and prosperity.

Why Bose Is Here

Incidentally, again, it is not only Burma and the Philippines who are likely to achieve independence, because India is also striving to realize her dream of freedom. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose recently came to Japan for this very purpose.

Mr. Bose, as all the world knows, is India's foremost leader, having the same standing and following as Gandhi and Nehru. As Gandhi is in prison, Mr. Bose may be looked upon as the greatest leader India has today.

This great leader came to Japan for the purpose of winning her support in saving India from the yoke of British tyranny. He remembers how, during the first World War, Britain promised independence in order to gain Indian support, and how, after winning victory, she refused to carry out that promise. He knows that the religious and political differences, and resulting hostilities, were instigated and engineered by Britain for a purpose, and that they will disappear the moment the treacherous despot is driven out of the country. He knows, above all, that the only way for India to attain independence is to change passive resistance to active resistance.

Remembering and knowing these facts, Mr. Bose came to Japan, there to enlist her assistance. He intimated that the people of India are far from being so passive or helpless as some persons believe, that they are now quietly but determinedly preparing themselves for the war of independence, and that, when time comes, they will rise in a nationwide revolt that will overshadow all other similar ventures in history in its magnitude, power and ferocity.

In this manner, the nations of East Asia are mounting the steps of independence, while the people in the United States are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of hopeless slavery. We do not know who, or what, is responsible for this transposition, but, if we were Americans, we would either knock the word Freedom, or Liberty, out of our national anthem, or start the war of independence all over again. And, if we chose to have the second war of independence, we would have, as our leader, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln—in fact, any man except Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 18

To the Sengakuji

The news spread like wildfire, and within a short time the citizens of Yedo were out in the streets, anxious to catch a glimpse of the heroes. And heroes they were, in the eyes of the Yedokko, even for the fact that they had not disappointed the citizens' expectations.

"They've done it!"

"I am glad they have done it!"

The citizens were somehow elated, as though the vendetta of the Ako ronin benefited them in some way. They gathered in crowds at the street corners, excitedly discussing this wonder of the day.

It is possible that there were some among the crowds who did not, or could not, appreciate what the Ako men had done. But the majority of the citizens were full of admiration for the men who had done what they themselves could not even have dreamed of doing. For the first time they seemed to realize the meaning of the word "samurai."

"We townsmen could never have done it," they said. "Samurai are different from us. They are far above us."

Vast throngs watched the Ako ronin on the way to the Sengakuji Temple.

They gazed wide-eyed at the marching men, at their battered chain mail and at the bloodstains on their clothing, and felt that they were looking at beings whom they could only regard with awed admiration. For the first time on that wintry morning they realized that the society they knew included men who morally and spiritually lived on a plane far more beautiful and far nobler than any they had yet experienced.

The route of the Ako ronin was as follows:

Eidai-bashi — Reigan-jima —
Teppozu — Shiotome-bashi —
Hibiya — Sengokutei-mae —
Dateke-mae — Kanasugi-bashi.

By this route the Sengakuji Temple was about two ri distant.

"Master Yahei, you must be tired. Take a palanquin," said Kuranosuke to Horibe Yahei.

The seventy-year old warrior shook his head obstinately, refusing to be beaten by his younger comrades, but finally, when they came to Ofuna-gura, he was obliged to take a palanquin.

Hara Soemon, Chikamatsu Kanroku, Kanzaki Yogoro and a few others who were wounded were persuaded by their comrades to cover the rest of the distance by palanquin also.

As they went on, some men would rush out of the crowds, and coming up to the marching men, seize their hands and tearfully voice their gladness at the accomplishment of the vendetta. Those who witnessed such scenes could not help weeping silently, as though the matter deeply concerned their own selves.

When they came to Teppozu the marching men stopped their feet involuntarily.

They could see the gate of the mansion that had belonged to their late lord. Time rolled back before their eyes. Happy scenes of those blessed days when Lord Asano was still alive flashed through their vision. Counselors, ministers, retainers—they had all basked in the sunshine of their lord's generosity. And when the lord had gone, these counselors, ministers and retainers had passed through the gate—never to return.

Out of this number the only men who passed this way again were the forty six faithful retainers who, their duty accomplished, were now on their way to the Sengakuji Temple to report to the spirit of their lord.

The Ako ronin walked on, but for some time their eyes saw not what lay before them, for each man's thoughts were revolving round the vision of the gate they had just passed.

Chapter 19

The Man by the Wayside

"Juroza! Juroza!"

They were approaching Kanasugi-bashi when Kuranosuke, was in the lead, turned round, and called out over the heads of those behind to Isogai.

"Yes! What is it?"

Isogai Jurozaemon quickened his steps and came near Kuranosuke.

"Juroza, Shogen-bashi is not far off."

"Oh, is that so?"

"I hear your mother lives nearby. Don't you want to see her?"

"Oh . . ."

"I was told that your mother has gone to live with your brother Naito Maneimon, and that she is very ill at present. You won't have another chance of seeing her, Juroza. Go now, and bid her farewell. 'Tis the last time you will be able to talk to her in this world."

"Yes . . ."

"Kuranosuke gives you permission to leave the ranks. Go."

Juroza had been listening to Kuranosuke with downcast head and tearful eyes, but now he looked up, a determined look on his face

"No, I shall not go."

Kuranosuke did not ask why. He knew. So too did the other men. They all understood how Juroza felt.

The Sengakuji Temple was already near.

The snow had started to melt, and they splashed over the slushy ground.

"Look, there's a strange fellow coming towards us," said somebody, as they came to the Mita crossroads.

Horibe Yasubei and Okuda Magodaiyu pretended not to notice the man.

"Who? What strange man?" asked one.

"That fellow who is smiling at us over there. Is that not Takada Gunbei, the traitor?"

Horibe Yahei must have overheard the conversation, for he stepped out of his palanquin.

"Ho, is that not Master Gunbei? Hoi, Takada, Takada!" he shouted.

Takada Gunbei grinned, as though he had been waiting to be called, and came running up to Yahei.

"Congratulations! I am overjoyed to see that you have all successfully accomplished the vendetta."

"Look here, Master Gunbei. We have fulfilled our long-cherished desire, and are now on our way to the Sengakuji Temple with the head of Kira. And what may you be doing, wandering through the slushy streets like this?"

"Although for unavoidable reasons I parted company with you all, and have since lived a life apart, in my heart of hearts I have never ceased to pray for your success. For the past fortnight I have been daily visiting the Hachiman Shrine in Mita to pray for you. I was on my way back. . . ."

"Ho, then you were not making a late return from Shinagawa?"

"By no means! Well, well, this is splendid I am overwhelmed with joy, more than I can express. . . ."

His words trailed off into the morning air as the comrades passed him with contemptuous looks. Some of them did not even glance at him.

Gunbei had never felt so small in all his life. His face was aflame as he proceeded on his way, but his shame was shortlived. Fifty yards further on he turned and looked after the forty six men, and his heart was glad that he had not chosen the same road as his former comrades.

"What honest fools they are!" he muttered. "I am flabbergasted to see that they have carried out their desire at last. They could have lived on and enjoyed this life for a good many years to come, for society's memory is short. But they chose to throw away their lives for their foolish cause. Well, well, I am going on as I am, to enjoy the pleasures that are before me to the full."

But nobody, to this day, ever heard of Gunbei enjoying life according to his ideals. It is doubtful too, whether Gunbei was able to maintain all his life that same attitude as when he laughed at the forty-six men going over the slushy snow in the opposite direction. Is it not probable that the day came when he awoke to find how empty his life was of all those spiritual values that make the world go round?

Life exists, no matter how one chooses to spend it. The roads that men pursue in life are varied and many—but that road shines the brightest which is guided by the highest and noblest star of idealism. The traveller who reaches his journey's end by this road dies not, but lives on eternally, as long as the star that guided him exists. Whether a man's name lives on centuries after his flesh has crumbled to dust, or whether he sinks into oblivion even before his corpse has started to rot depends on the road that he takes at the beginning.

(To Be Continued)

Music Notes

Several concerts of light music will be given in Tokyo today, including the third periodical concert by the Waseda University Mandolin Ensemble, at the Okuma Memorial Hall of Waseda University, from 1:30 p.m., the sixth concert by the Keio Accordion Club, at the Keio University Grand Hall, Mita, from 6 p.m. and the third mandolin solo recital by Fukusaburo Hoshino, at the Shibuya Public Hall, from 6 p.m.

A lengthy program of piano and vocal solos and ensembles will be offered by the Kosei-Kai, an association sponsored by Miss Fumiko Funakoshi, at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m. today.

Contemporary songs of Thailand, composed by the Thai Foreign Minister, W. Wichit Wathakan, and popular songs of Japan, Italy, Germany, Spain, and the South Seas, will be sung by Madam Tamaki Miura, the famous soprano, for a special concert given under the auspices of the Bunka Gakuin for the benefit to the Imperial Navy's shipbuilding funds, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Monday. Madam Chieko Hara, piano, will appear on the same program, playing Liszt's "Tarantella," Debussy's "Estampes," and Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata.

Making public the results of a prize contest soliciting musical compositions for the Toho film production, "The Last Days of Corregidor," the Toho Film Company is giving a concert with the backing of the Information Board, the Press Section of the War Ministry, the Nippon Musical Culture Association, and the Nitchiku Company, from 5:30 p.m. Thursday, July 8, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The prize-winning compositions, which will be performed by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, include a Symphonic Poem, "Hymnus of the Great Ideal," by Hatsuna Yokota; a Symphonic Fantasia-suite, "Hot Winds," by Kunio Kasuga, and a Symphonic Poem. "Hymn of the Mythos of the Century" by Bunya Koh.

The first part of the program contains a lecture by Hidemi Kon, on "Film and Music of the Philippines"; a talk on "Impressions of a Tour Accompanying the Imperial Forces," by Yojiro Ishizaka; and Folks Songs of the Philippines, rendered by Miss Aiko Saida, Miss Harue Toyoshima, Miss Chitaka Fujiwara, and Miss Haruko Miyashita, with the accompaniment of the Toho Film Chamber Music Ensemble conducted by Tadashi Hattori.

Funds for the Imperial Forces will be raised at a special "Evening of Gay Music and Dances" sponsored by the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Home Front Service Associations, at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 6 p.m. Friday, July 9. Performances will be given by Miss Konami Ishii and her Ballet Troupe; Tadashi Osanai and his French Accordion Ensemble; Miss Akiko Tachibana and her Ballet Troupe; Miss Noriko Awaya with Hideo Oyama's Band; Ichiro Miki and his Tokyo Ballet Company, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his band.

A "Summer-Night Concert" by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, July 11, with the following program: Overture to the opera "Mignon," by Thomas; "Peer Gynt" Suite, by Grieg; "Blue Danube" Waltz, by J. Strauss (with chorus, sung by the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, by Liszt, and "Polovtsian Dances," from the opera, "Prince Igor," by Borodin.

Supporting the movement to raise contributions for the building of new ships for the Imperial Navy, the Toho Theatrical Corporation is planning a series of special film and music programs at the Yurakuza, from 1 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 12 to 14.

The Nippon Light Music Association will offer its sixth concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, July 13, with appearances by Miss Mieko Takamine, singing Shochiku screen star; Ryo Watanabe and his band; Akira Yoshino and his band; Kazuo Tanaka conducting the Shochiku Light Music Band; and Yukichi Ko (cello) with his trio.

Miss Sumi Hanayagi, famous Japanese style dancer; Katsuhiko Haida, popular light music singer, and Katsutaro, one of the best known Japanese classical entertainment singers, will be co-featured in a program at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., Wednesday, July 14.

The Haida Brothers and their Southern Music Ensemble are the main attraction of a light music concert scheduled at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 5:30 p.m., Saturday, July 17. The Shochiku Light Music Band, led by Kazuo Tanaka, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his Chamber Music Ensemble will also play.

Japan—Past and Present

Sato Nobuhiro on Great East Asia

By Shio Sakanishi

In 1850 while Matthew Calbraith Perry was busy trying to convince the U.S. Congress to send an expeditionary force to Japan, an old man was sitting alone in a dingy little room in Yedo. He had just completed a treatise on the pressing question of coastal defense and on the urgent necessity of cooperating with China in order to check and drive out the Western Barbarians from the Orient. In the eighty-one years of his life, he had seen Russia, Great Britain, and the United States casting their eyes on the Asiatic continent like a pack of hungry wolves on a sheep. Now they were actually taking rich morsels here and there. Would they leave Japan alone? The Shogunate, however, blindly adhered to the traditional policy of isolation and would not listen to the earnest entreaties to arm the country. The old man and his fellow loyalists had long advocated the defense of the northern island of Yezo, the present Hokkaido, but in vain. Kondo Juzo went to Etorofu and erected a landmark, claiming it for Japan. The old man himself had been to Yezo twice and once to Saghalien Island. Several times he had attempted to set foot on the continent across the narrow straits, but could not. The Government would not permit any one to go out of the country.

On the sixth day of the first month in 1850, the old man looked back over his long life. As to the policies he had held and the reforms he had advocated, he had always been convinced he was right, so he stood aloof and never made a compromise. Someday the officials would come to accept his views. Now it was too late to do anything about it; he knew he was too old, and in fact he was dying. He sat up, and taking a brush in his trembling hand, wrote a farewell poem.

Desiring to catch dragon kings,
I sailed to the Northern Sea.
They had fled, alas, and I met none.
For trial, I fired a shot into the void,
And lo! I caught ten thousand dragons.

The old man quietly put the brush back into his writing, box, and a few minute later he was dead.

Nobuhiro, the Economist

That old man was Sato Nobuhiro, a great economist, a reformer, and a prophet. A native of Nishi-Monai in Dewa Province, far in the northern part of the main island, he was born about 1769. For generations his family had been physicians, but his great grandfather specialized in agricultural economy and ever since the family served the Kubota feudal clan in that capacity. His father, Nobusue, was an able agronomist and wrote several books on how to improve the soil which is largely the product of old shales and granite decomposed by the weather and how to utilize the land rationally. From very early, Nobuhiro proved to be a difficult child to manage. He was hot-tempered and wild. He would ride on horseback or hunt in the woods all day long. His spirit was untamable. No one could discipline him, and the village people called him mad. Greatly concerned, his parents sent him to a Buddhist temple, but he ran away. After days of anxious search, they found him hiding among the hills.

Therefore when he was big enough to travel, his father decided to take him along on his journeys. Nobuhiro was taught thus at first hand geography, astronomy, land surveying, and natural sciences. The boy was eager to learn, and had a quick and apt mind, proving himself to be an excellent assistant to his father. At twelve, he and his father toured the islands of Yezo and a part of Saghalien. Upon their return, his father presented a memorial to Satake Yoshikazu, his feudal lord, pointing out the impoverished condition and political corruption of his clan and suggesting a radical reform. But it incurred the lord's displeasure, and he together with his young son had to flee from the province in order to save themselves. They travelled south, visiting various mines along the way and teaching the miners the new and improved methods. For some time Nobusue remained at the famous Ashio copper mine, and after much hardship worked out a method of extracting silver from the copper ore. But because of over-work he caught fever and died there. It was in the late summer of 1784, and Nobuhiro was fifteen years old.

Studied Medicine

Following his father's last advice, Nobuhiro went to Yedo where he studied medicine and Dutch. Because he was ambitious, he advanced rapidly in his study, and when he was only seventeen, he was permitted to lecture before the lord of the Tsuyama feudal clan on farm administration. In 1793 he became very much interested in the new art of gunnery and went to Osaka to master it. While he was in the service of the Awa clan he built a fortress and several large cannon and guns. Nobuhiro also experimented with what he calls "self-operating fire boat," which is the forerunner of the modern torpedo-boat.

Before he was forty, Nobuhiro had written scholarly treatises on Western medicine, gunnery, history of European countries, and economics. But more and more he was concerned over the matter of military preparedness and especially that of coastal defences, for in spite of the Government policy of keeping the country hermetically sealed against foreign intercourse, the events of the rest of the world filtered through the narrow channels of Dutch and China trade. Nobuhiro avidly followed the course of the Napoleonic wars, and he could not help being excited over the great battle of Trafalgar. Moreover, between 1792 and 1814 Russia made five ineffectual attempts to open negotiations; between 1797 and 1824 England made eight, while American ships came in 1797, 1806 and 1837. Nobuhiro wrote, "In recent years, Britain has sent many warships to disturb India and the Philippine Islands, and I fear she intends to absorb all the countries of the Orient." When asked what we should do in case of an attack, Nobuhiro replied, "In naval warfare, it is no use to fight a defensive war. Always take the offensive." He suggested that we first fortify the islands of Izu, then the Bonins, and gradually establish the bases in the Philippines and further south. "For this," he writes, "we are in need of fifty to sixty warships and five to six thousand men."

Influenced by Atsutane

In the meantime Nobuhiro made a careful study of Japanese history and classics. He came under the influence of a great Shinto scholar, Hirata Atsutane, and became convinced that Japan should take the leadership in the Orient. China was weak and corrupt, and the only way to secure peace in Asia was to cooperate with her.

But what frightened Nobuhiro a few years later was the result of the Opium war in China. It took place in 1842, and Nobuhiro could hardly contain himself when he was told of the peace terms imposed on China by the British. "The Asiatic nations," he writes, "respect the rights and privileges of the others, and never plunder or violate the neighboring countries. . . But the Europeans are different. Prompted by greed and selfish desires, their aggression knows no bounds. Look how Spain, France and England like a pack of wolves have swallowed up smaller countries and made people their slaves and they themselves have become rich on duties and taxes. We must be prepared against them."

Although he had considered China our rival a few years previously, Nobuhiro now decided that China was our ally, and England our fearful enemy. He looked back over the long history of China. When she was governed by the enlightened rulers, her people flourished and her morale was high. China's great misfortune of the past century or so was the fact that she had chosen wrong rulers. "China," writes Nobuhiro, "has a great possibility."

Our relation with her has been friendly and courteous. Unfortunately in recent years, she failed to prepare herself against the aggressors from the West. Hence her tragedy of today. After much bloodshed and loss of lives, she was forced to give up five important cities and pay a large indemnity." Unless Japan armed herself immediately, China's tragedy was to be her own. She should help China to renew her courage, and recover her losses.

Japan could not think of her welfare excluding China, and just then China was too weak to cope with the situation singlehanded, hence Nobuhiro's new policy of co-prosperity. "I propose this plan," writes the far-sighted economist, "because today among the Asiatic nations, there is none that can take the leadership except our own country.

The European conspirators have already gone too far for these smaller nations to do anything about the situation. Now we must send a great fleet of warships and fight against them. But first we must study the new technique and their methods. First let us convince our neighbor, Chosen, how vital this task is, and then we shall proceed to China."

Internal Reform

Japan too needed a radical reform, according to Nobuhiro, in order to carry out successfully this program of the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. "The nation must be governed with benevolence, and the laws must be enforced. The country and her people must be absolutely united and coordinated so that in a crisis every part of her and every member of her people move as freely and accurately as our own limbs. Without this absolute unity, how could we hope to overcome the powerful enemy?" For this purpose, Nobuhiro advocates a stronger central government. Kyoto or Osaka was already too crowded to be the seat of this great future state, and he urged the government to move its Capital to Yedo, the present Tokyo. The entire Japan was to be divided into fourteen administration districts, each with a governor, and they were to be further subdivided into prefectures and counties. For such a vast plan, the reorganization of the domestic affairs was the most urgent and vital matter, but Nobuhiro had already worked out a plan for the ideal state, about which I shall try to describe next week.

The prophet, however, was not honored in his own country. Sato Nobuhiro was persecuted. Poverty haunted him all through his life. At times he was bitter and disheartened, but he never lost faith in himself. Circumstances made him unable to catch the dragon kings, the Western Barbarians, but he was confident that the future generations would successfully carry out his plan, and a ten thousands enemies would be lying at Japan's feet.

Thirty years after his death, Takekawa Chikusai who knew him slightly, read the works of Nobuhiro and wrote: "When I look back over the events of the last few decades and realize how absolutely correct he was and realize how his contemporaries failed to appreciate this great genius, tears stream down my cheeks. Nobuhiro was born sixty years too early."

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1943

The Declaration of Independence

On July 4, 1776, the founding fathers of America signed the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed the United States as an independent sovereign nation. That Declaration of Independence stated:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Merely to quote this passage shows how far the United States has departed from the principles of the original founders of the Republic. July 4, 1943, finds the Americans engaged in a war to promote a world system which stands at the very opposite of the ideals with which they started their own political life. Only 167 years have sufficed to change the Americans so completely as to make them plunge the world into bloodshed to destroy the very principles for which their nation was originally founded.

Whereas her Declaration of Independence proclaims that all men are created equal, the United States of today is attempting to force back the native inhabitants of the Philippines, East Indies, Malai, and Burma into the bondage of their former alien masters in England, Holland, and America. Whereas her Declaration of Independence proclaims that all men have certain inalienable rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the United States is fighting to deprive the Philippines and Burma of the new life and liberty which have now come to them, and is trying to deprive them of their right to the pursuit of happiness, proceeding on the assumption apparently that they should only be allowed to toil for the profit of their former British and American exploiters.

Even within the borders of their own country, the Americans of today violate their own professed ideals so far as to practice an intense racial discrimination which has no equal anywhere else in the world. Jim Crow laws, nullification of constitutional rights, lynchings, and gigantic race wars are the treatment meted out to their own citizens who happen to be of a darker color than the majority.

As to the idea proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that governments should derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed", the British rule over India can by no stretch of the imagination be considered as deriving its powers from the consent of the Indians. Yet the United States has sent her military forces to India to help the British overlords maintain their tyrannical rule over that groaning country.

The grievances which the early Americans listed in their Declaration of Independence also made it clear that they believed they should not be ruled by an alien government far across the seas which had no real interest or understanding of their problems. They also protested against the idea of "taxation without representation", insisting that they should not be exploited economically for a mother country which gave them no share in the rights of government. And they rebelled particularly against the personal tyranny of the dictatorial George III.

Today, however, the Americans have gone counter to every one of these ideas by supporting the very British Empire from which they once broke off in protest. Not only is the United States supporting the British imperial system today, but the United States actually bids fair to succeed to the position of the British Empire as the chief exploiter of the world. By fighting to maintain the status quo in which the British Empire and similar empires with extensive vested interests exploited the so-called "backward" parts of the world for the profit of their capitalistic investors, the United States is fighting to maintain the rule of alien governments over regions far beyond the seas, and is fighting to maintain the practice of "taxation without representation" against which it had originally objected.

Furthermore, in their trend toward a dictatorship under Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Americans have established a form of government far more tyrannical and arbitrary and far more systematically undemocratic than the modest caprices of mildly crotchety King George III. The dictatorship of Roosevelt, because it is buttressed by the trappings of legality and built on the mass hypnotism of the deluded electorate, is a thousand times more dangerous than the unpopular personal autocracy of the Hanoverian monarch of England.

Finally, in their plans for a post-war world, the Americans of today have completely abandoned the basic tenet of the foreign policy which their founding fathers advised. George Washington, the first President and the preeminent American statesman of all time, wisely warned that the ideals for which the Americans had established their independence could be permanently retained only if the United States remained aloof from the complications of Old World politics from which she had purposely cut loose and studiously avoided being drawn into the maelstrom of Old World rivalries through "entangling alliances" with any foreign Power.

Notwithstanding this astute advice, the United States today is not only allied with the worst intriguers of the Old World but she brazenly proclaims as her war aim the establishment of a Pax Anglo-Americana over the entire world. The United States of today, allied with Britain, aspires to police the whole world and to ram down the throat of resenting peoples a policy of ubiquitous American interference and dictation. American commissions and advisers are sent scurrying to India, to Egypt, to Australia, to Chungking, to the Soviet Union, telling everyone what to do, as though the Americans alone knew the answers to all the world problems, as though the world could exist only under American supervision. And the result is that the United States is sinking ever deeper into a bog of international complications which will bring her nothing but worry and trouble and world hatred.

The Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, was a document based on commendable ideals. But on July 4, 1943, the world is crying for another Declaration of Independence, a declaration of independence from the interference and oppression of a United States which has become the worst enemy of the very principles which it was founded to uphold 167 years ago.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

There is one thing which is common in the process of the physical and the spiritual life. In both it is essential that we must forget the self. We know all the better what is around us by not having to remember our own selves at every step. When we are more to ourselves, then the world is less to us. But forgetfulness of self in our ordinary life of usefulness is mostly negative, it is attained by habit. Not so in the spiritual life, where self is 'forgotten because love is there. It is like the individual word, losing its meaning where it is separate, but regaining itself all the more where it is one with the whole poem. In the spiritual life we forget our exclusive individual purpose and are flooded with the spirit of perfection which through us transcends ourselves. In this we feel our immortality, which is the great meaning of our life.

A Year Ago Today

July 4, 1942

With the Japanese capture of Wulannaopao, located just south of Wuchen, enemy resistance in the Wuchen area in the northern part of the Chungking Eighth war zone has been virtually wiped out.

* * *

Commenting on American Independence Day, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, traced the path taken by the United States since the declaration of independence and revealed just how different it is from what the original founders intended the new-born State to take.

* * *

Japanese warplanes today effected surprise raids on Waitsap and Hohsien, two strategic cities in eastern Kwangsi Province, air combats occurring over Hohsien. Another flight of Japanese warplanes twice bombed Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, inflicting severe blows on the United States air units aiding China.

* * *

The United States Government, extremely worried over the acute shortage of silk, recently appealed to all housewives in the country and proposed a new drive to undo plaits from curtains, in an effort to alleviate the shortage.

* * *

The National Government of China has announced the enforcement of two new economic measures, namely, the Temporary Price Stabilization Act and the Temporary Price Control Act, not only to fix the ceiling of commodity prices, but also to advocate the enrollment of retailers and producers of principal daily commodities in guilds.

* * *

For the first time in 40 years July 4th passed unobserved in the Philippines today, a significant proof that the last vestiges of American influence have disappeared from the Islands during the six months of Japanese occupation.

Subhas Chandra Bose Points Out the Way Toward Full Freedom

(The following is an exclusive interview obtained by the Nippon Times and the Giornale d'Italia from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo.)

Q: What prompted you to come to Japan?

A: There are two reasons: The first is a general reason, namely, that I believe in a personal contact with all the Tri-partite Powers; the second is a special reason, namely, that here I shall be nearer my country, and therefore there is a possibility of working more effectively from these quarters.

Q: To what extent, do you think, your broadcasts to India are being listened to by the people?

A: So far there has been no general prohibition or confiscation of radio sets, though in some cases the local authorities might have done it. Generally speaking, it is rather difficult in India to prevent people from listening over the short-wave band; first, because the British authorities want to be heard from London, New York and Cairo; and second, because we do not use on a large scale sets only with the medium and long wave bands. Therefore, in case the British authorities prohibited short wave bands, people would not be able to listen even to Indian broadcasts on medium and long wave bands. For instance, when I was in prison in 1940 they kept me confined alone. I strongly protested against this solitary confinement, and I was allowed at last to listen over the radio to music programs. But I was able all the time to listen to broadcasts from Berlin and Italy.

Q: What prompted you to leave India in 1941?

Had Three Aims

A: I had three aims; first, to find out the correct war situation and general international conditions, which was impossible to judge from inside India, and thereby to judge what the results of the war would be; second, I wanted to get into contact with the Axis Powers and to see for myself their attitude regarding India, and whether it was possible to cooperate with them against the common enemy; third, I wanted to make contact with Indians abroad in order to organize them, so that they also could help our fight for freedom. I may say all these three objectives have been fulfilled.

Q: Do you think that help carried to the Independence movement in India from abroad can work independently from the trend of the movement inside India?

A: No, we must work in complete harmony, with the same aims and by a common strategy. This is possible only when someone who has worked inside India comes out and contacts with people outside. It was for this that I had to take the risk of escaping from India.

Q: Perhaps it will be more risky to reenter India? In fact you stated that no power on earth can prevent you from doing so. Do you mean by that that your campaign will start from inside India, even if prepared abroad?

A: Well, the campaign is really prepared inside India. But we have to give necessary directions so that people inside can expand the movement in accordance with the general war situation. When we have on the whole a more favorable war situation, then we can intensify the campaign at home. If not, we must go slowly. We have to wait until there is a crisis for England in the general war situation—then act both by action from inside and pressure from outside. The time will come when I will have to reenter India.

Main Thing Is to Fight

Q: What is meant by action from inside and pressure from outside?

A: The main thing is for us to fight. We must do our utmost to free ourselves—and only when we have done our best, can we ask others for help. Even if help is offered to us we cannot accept it unless we can also do our share. By pressure from outside I mean two things: pressure of general war situation and also Indians outside India giving all possible help.

Q: Will not your effective campaign from abroad prompt the British Government to come to terms with the Congress—as a result of which there might be a split caused within the Congress itself, one side following you and another following the compromised views? If such situation arises, what would be your attitude?

A: The possibility of a compromise is always present, and we are determined to carry on our fight even if a part of our countrymen enter into a compromise with Britain. That a compromise has not already taken place between Mahatma Gandhi and the British Government is due to two reasons: first, our party in the Congress has intensified the anti-British feeling throughout the country to such a degree that unless the British Government agrees to transfer full power immediately to India, our leaders will not be able to persuade their people to accept the compromise; second, Churchill himself is strongly against making any concession now to the Indian people, because he wants to make up the war losses by exploiting India even more after the war is over.

Meaning of Purna Swaraj

Q: Please outline the meaning of "purna swaraj" and the course of its evolution during the past 20 years.

A: Before 1930 the goal of the Congress was swaraj. But the conception of swaraj and what relation India would have with Britain did not result altogether from the Constitution of the Congress. "Swaraj" means "self-government," but the meaning of this phrase was rather vague: it was interpreted by us as complete independence, whereas older people thought it was possible to have swaraj in the form of dominion status, as Canada and Australia, and still remain within the British Commonwealth. In 1928, at the annual session held in Calcutta, Mahatma Gandhi moved a resolution that our demand be for dominion status. This was opposed by me, and after a long debate my resolution was defeated by 900 to 1,400 votes. But really speaking, many people voted against me only because M.G. made it a question of confidence. We had already organized a party within the Congress, the Independence League, and throughout 1929 we spread propaganda all over the country. In December 1929, at the Congress session held in Lahore, the situation was so changed that, had Gandhi opposed full independence, he would have been defeated. So at Lahore Gandhi himself came forward and moved a resolution by which complete independence, or purna swaraj should henceforth be our political objective. Now, in principle, it is impossible to reach any compromise; therefore we have been holding that any talk of such a compromise means going against the Congress principles.

Q: What part is America playing in the present situation in India?

U.S. Loses Moral Influence

A: America has now lost the moral influence she had before she entered war. Everybody in India now realizes that America, under Roosevelt's administration, has developed a new imperialism. As a result she has been sending to India her representatives and armed forces, so that in spite of the British Government being in India, the American Government is gradually going to get control of our country.

Q: At the interview you gave to foreign correspondents, much attention was called to your declaration that you were ready to abandon non-violence.

A: As far as civil disobedience campaign is concerned, there is no reason for abandoning it since it has proved to be so effective. Gandhi, of course, is not likely to do more than that. It is our task to do more. But all the time, during these last 40 years there has been a big secret movement advocating and even employing violent tactics and lately the Congress, too, resorted in some cases to them. The abandoning of non-violence is nothing new. But now the point is to adopt it on a big scale.

Q: Turning to external factors, let us make two suppositions: either the Japanese Army remains stationary on the Burmese-Indian border, or it advances into India. How would you act to meet these two respective conditions?

A: We desire that the Indians themselves should take the initiative in the fight against British rule, whether it be an armed struggle, or a civil disobedience campaign. At the same time, they should utilize any new development in the war situation in any part of the world.

Q: It has often been said that the Indian problem is social reorganization and modernization more than independence. What do you think about this?

A: The political movement for independence has been in reality the strongest factor in bringing about social and educational reforms, as well as the development of national economy and industry. But we know from actual experience that until we have gained complete freedom, it is impossible to bring about radical reforms in any sphere of life because the British Government will always oppose any radical reform. Men in the Congress have most progressive ideas on such questions, and once India is free politically, they will be the best qualified to carry out a full program of reform.

Q: What have you understood to be the conception of the Axis Powers regarding India?

A: All the Axis Powers support the unconditional independence of India. It is for the Indian people themselves to decide what kind of political and social order they want to set up, and in this matter none of the Axis Powers will interfere in the least. For our part it is but natural that we desire close relations with the countries that have helped us in our struggle for liberty.

FOURTH OF JULY IN U.S. IS HYPOCRITE'S HOLIDAY

America Is No Longer Champion of Freedom

By KEN NAKAZAWA

We wonder what kind of a celebration the United States is having today? As far as we can see, the Americans no longer have an incentive for commemorating the day of independence. We assume this because of the fact that, for the past ten years or so, they have been discarding their rights and freedoms one after another.

First, they discarded their rights and freedoms to carry on free enterprise and competition by allowing their Chief Executive to impose the unconstitutional controlled economy on them. Then they abandoned their rights and freedoms to rule their country as a majority of them chose by following the Chief Executive to practice in ascendental scale the regimentation, or centralization policy. Then they forfeited their rights and freedoms to live in peace and security by maintaining an apathetic attitude as their President's war policy dragged them toward the fighting war. Then they surrendered their rights and freedoms to express their thoughts and sentiments by remaining meek and passive as the President's smear campaign besmirched and buried the righteous opinions of the true patriots, who fought to preserve the peace ideals of George Washington, and the democratic principles Thomas Jefferson enunciated in the U.S. Constitution. Then they cast out their rights and freedoms to protest against demagoguery and demand an honest and sincere administration by permitting their President to prolong the needless and hopeless war on the strength of false reports and promises.

U.S. Abandons Ideals

Thus, the American people abandoned the chief constituency of independence, and are now living the life of abject slavery as the suffering and death of their sons and husbands break their hearts, the rising tide of taxes and cost of living tears at the foundation of their comfort and security.

The Americans have, not only discarded the rights and freedoms of their own, but are preventing others from attaining independence. For instance, they are allowing their President to interfere with the independence movement of the Indian people. The 400,000,000 people of India are now engaged in the movement that will deliver them from the clutches of Britain. The long years of British domination has brought them nothing but indescribable humiliation and misery. Since England's sole purpose in governing India has been to exploit the latter's natural resource and manpower, the natives of India were given no opportunity to improve themselves or their stations in life. In fact, every effort the natives made in order to find a better place for themselves brought only endless discouragement or cruel persecution. Moreover, the insidious "divide and rule" policy, which England practiced by using, or, rather, fomenting, religious intolerance, as a main instrument, gave no end of unrest and hostilities among the Indians. Therefore, the brave sons and daughters of India are now engaged in the titanic effort to abolish the treacherous and brutal tyrant from their midst, and re-establish India as an independent nation.

Obstructing Indians

If the Americans were true observers of the Golden Rule, they would be supporting, instead of obstructing, the effort of the Indians to liberate themselves. No one knows the horror of life under British domination better than the Americans, because it is the horror their own forefathers once fought against. No one knows what a blessing it is to escape the yoke of British exploitation and persecution and become one's own master better than the Americans, because the history of their peace, progress and prosperity began its first paragraph on the very moment their forefathers banished British influence from their midst.

Nevertheless, the Americans are doing all in their power to suppress India's effort to liberate herself. In other words, she is doing unto the Indians what she would not want done unto herself.

This breach of the Golden Rule is objectionable, not only to the Indians, but also to all the right-thinking Americans, because it means betrayal of the Indians who are fighting for the same cause, and against the same tyrant whom the American colonists had fought. In George Washington's time, America fought for independence against England. Now the same America is fighting against independence for England. What can be more inconsistent? We understand that America is obstructing the independence movement in order that she may eventually replace England as the overlord of India.

No Reason for Celebration

All these mean that the Americans no longer have any cause or incentive for celebrating the Fourth of July. Why display the Stars and Stripes, hold parades or shoot firecrackers when the ideals and institutions behind the occasion exist only as a part of a painful memory? Such demonstrations would be like the incense burned and the prayer offered before the idol that has already tumbled from the pedestal.

While the Americans are so discarding their rights and freedoms, many of the nations in East Asia are preparing themselves for the day of independence. As Prime Minister Tojo recently announced in the Diet, Japan is determined to see that Burma and the Philippines attain independence before the year is over. Japan believes that, since her effort to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been enormously successful, and since all her sisters in the cause are working together harmoniously and progressively to reclaim Asia for the Asiatics, she can let those nations

(Continued on Page 4)

'YASE-GAMAN' GIVES JAPANESE STRENGTH TO ENDURE HARDSHIPS

Tasks Are Accomplished With Calmness and Patience, Features of 'Emaciated Endurance'

By NYOZEKAN HASEGAWA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Nyozekan Hasegawa, pen name of Manjiro Hasegawa, formerly an editorial writer of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, is a veteran journalist and Critic of social and political problems. He is the author of Ghendai Kokka Hihan (A Critique on Modern States), Nippon-teki Seikaku (Characteristics of Japan and the Japanese), etc.

There is no denying the fact that we possess an inbred endurance capacity which enables us to ignore the ready-made limitations of physical conditions and environments in trying to achieve a definite objective. If we are confronted with difficult circumstances, we endeavor to liquidate them by exerting our endurance capacity to the fullest extent.

In case of emergency, our endurance capacity automatically comes to play the title role in the drama of success. This trait of our character is well represented in our phrase yase-gaman, which in literal sense conveys the impression of "emaciated endurance." To us, it has a very deep significance, for it urges us to endurance what cannot be physically endured. Therefore, in general term it denotes our characteristic of self-denial based on national endurance. Because we practise yase-gaman, we have been able to foster and preserve our own way of life in our own sphere.

In a way; it can be explained that yase-gaman is essentially a mental power which has the capacity to bring physical and spiritual power into operation, transcending mathematical calculation. From this standpoint, "emaciated endurance" at once becomes a potential mental aptitude. A person who is physically weak can overcome that obvious limitation by exercising the power of yase-gaman. A man who is mentally strong, that is, who has the capacity to undergo mental endurance, can confidently strive for attaining his objective, leaping over the hurdles of obstacles placed on his path. In their philosophy of will, the Stoics called this power the power of will.

Always Exercise Control

The Oriental peoples, in general, have always exercised this faculty to control and regulate their love of life negatively. The philosophic conceptions of India and the Confucianism and Taoism of China eloquently indicate to what extent it can bloom into a kinetic energy of superior order. In our country, this mental power has been constantly applied to augment and strengthen the capacity of life more positively. In other words, we have made the power of will a positive force and have thus developed yase-gaman.

The positive character of yase-gaman cannot be compared to the negative character of mental endurance emphasized in the philosophies and religions of India, China and Greece. Our power of yase-gaman does not envisage the controlling of the life of reality negatively: nor does it aspire to remain contented by propagating the absoluteness of mental faculty; on the contrary, it functions as a kind of mental endurance through which the control of the life of reality is made the medium of the augmentation and reinforcement of the life of the nation.

On the other hand, the element of restraint discernible in our "emaciated endurance" prevents us from spreading out in an incongruous manner, the practical instance of which restraint is transparently reflected in the growth of our culture. Furthermore, this restraint directs us to adhere to economy in living, so that the elevation of the nation as a whole by controlling the modes of life of individuals on a uniform scale would remain unaffected. In consequence, yase-gaman at one end represents the moral satisfaction in the mental life of an individual and at the other the national spirit of self-denial in order to stabilize spontaneously the national livelihood through collective application of energy and mental and material efforts.

Because yase-gaman sanctions only moral contentment to individuals, it discountenances purely personal benefits, mental or material, to individuals. Externally, it appears stoical or cynical, as if urging one to lead the life of a Buddhist mendicant or a Taoist. In truth, however, it is a morality for the sake of life, and its purpose is not to satisfy the minds of individuals, but to strengthen the entire national life. Thus "emaciated endurance," taking the form of virile national mentality, assists the Japanese people in dedicating themselves to the welfare and flourish of the country.

Suppression of Self

Confucianism, which is a practical philosophy, while admitting the need of culture in life, advocates the strengthening of life in a pragmatic manner, and for that reason it values life culturally low and regards it as a virtue to bear it patiently. In opposition to the Western conception of ego or self, it prescribes the suppression of self. In our country, the practical acceptance of the Confucian theory of self-suppression has accentuated the stability of yase-gaman. At the same time, the assimilation of the Buddhist conception of material denial has enabled us to subdue hankering after material gains.

In Shintoism, there is a way of cultivating "emaciated endurance" not as a philosophy, but as ritual, that is by performing an act of mental purification. This rite is called misogi, which means purification by washing. It is intended to wash the impurities of both the mind and the body through ablution. Ablution is also a religious custom among the different Oriental nations, and it is said that the Japanese rite of misogi is derived from a similar custom of the south.

Be that as it may, the point is that by performing misogi we try to attain that state of purification from where we can look at all the aspects of our life in a moral and universal way. This conception of mental and bodily purity is interwoven with our approximation of yase-gaman. Another method of this kind is the custom of kan-geiko (winter exercise). Braving the intense cold of winter, many of our people early in the morning expose themselves to the biting breeze or bathe in almost frozen water to cleanse themselves of bodily and mental impurities. They endure these things because they desire to remain in constant association with yase-gaman.

It is clear that the purpose of fostering "emaciated endurances" is to develop our physical strength and simultaneously train ourselves to remain true to our spirit. The power of the spirit envisioned herein is not that stoical power of will which enables one to endure all bodily pains, but the power of conscience which can stand the moral test unflinchingly. We cultivate physical vigor in order to train our spirit, so that we would be able to exhibit our yase-gaman, enduring cheerfully mental and physical sufferings.

Consolation in Renouncing

To reject an unjust distinction and accept an obscure existence denote the employment of a kind of "emaciated endurance." In this case, however, there is a self-satisfaction or consolation in renouncing all. Yase-gaman, being of pragmatic nature, demands that self-renunciation should be adopted only when it is required for the sake of greater good to the community as a whole. It commands an individual to do his share to the community enduring privations, hardships and disabilities. It does not sanction that the same individual has the option to take shelter behind renunciation to evade his responsibility to the community. This aspect of yase-gaman fully elucidates why we passionately serve the country animated by a spirit of one-way fellowship and determination.

In the Naval Academy of Japan, an outdoor game called bo-taoshi (pole-felling) is played popularly. A pole is set up on the ground and it is protected by a group of students, while another group tries to force it down, breaking through the protecting cordon. The contest is so violently played that the attackers trample down the pyramidic mass of the defending students to gain their objective. The success in this trial of strength goes to that side which has the better power of displaying its "emaciated endurance." This game fittingly illustrates our tenacity and capacity to endure adverse circumstances grimly and with resolution. The inference that can be drawn from such an endurance is that we have the courage to undergo physical and mental trials calmly and patiently. As calmness and patience are also features of yase-gaman, we, in endeavoring to accomplish a task, refrain from exhibiting any attitude of restlessness; and so we remain silent and obedient while we are engaged in performing our duties.

Those foreigners who are only acquainted with the external side of Japanese life find themselves at a loss to account for our endurance capacity and staying power. Because they observe that we are outwardly a happy-go-lucky people, they seem to think that a concentrated alien force could deflect us from our fixed purpose. They do not realize the fact that we have an extrinsic halcyon nature, because we have yase-gaman as our intrinsic national virtue,